The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,435.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance... Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
——— including postage	,, 72	0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	,, 28	0
——— including postage	,, 38	0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under

First insertion	Rs 5	0
Second Ditto	,, 2	8
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Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0	2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship MAHRATTA, 742 tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Scott, will be despatched on the 18th January 1870, at noon.

	Jan. 1870		Jan. 1870
Leave Bombay	18	Leave Galle	26
,, Rutnagherry	19	,, Negapatam	28
,, Vingorla	19	,, Madras	31
,, Carwar	20		February
,, Mangalore	21	,, Coconada	2
,, Cannanore	22	,, Vizagapatam	3
,, Calicut	22	,, Bimlipatam	3
,, Beypore	22	,, Gopalpore	4
,, Cochin	23	,, False Point	5
,, Tuticorin	24	Arrive Calcutta	6
,, Colombo	25		

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

Up.	Jan.	Down.	Jan.
Leave Bombay	10	Leave Bussorah	28
,, Kurrachee	14	,, Fao	28
,, Guadur	15	,, Bushire	30
,, Muscat	18	,, Linga ... Feb	1
,, Bunder Abbas	20	,, Bunder Abbas	3
,, Linga	21	,, Muscat	5
,, Bushire	24	,, Guadur	7
,, Fao	25	,, Kurrachee	9
Arrive Bussorah	26	Arrive Bombay	12

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.

ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	Saturday.	Leave Cochin	Friday.
,, Rutnagherry	Sunday.	,, Beypore	Saturday.
,, Malwan	,,	,, Calicut	,,
,, Vingorla	,,	,, Tellicherry	,,
,, Goa	Monday.	,, Cannanore	,,
,, Carwar	,,	,, Mangalore	Sunday.
,, Compta	,,	,, Compta	Monday.
,, Mangalore	Tuesday.	,, Carwar	,,
,, Cannanore	Wednesday.	,, Goa	Tuesday.
,, Tellicherry	,,	,, Vingorla	,,
,, Calicut	,,	,, Malwan	,,
,, Beypore	,,	,, Rutnagherry	Wednesday
Arrive Cochin	Thursday.	Arrive Bombay	Thursday.

The Steamer GENERAL HAVELOCK, Captain Drewitz, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY next, the 15th instant, at 4 P.M.

For freight and passage apply to

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 10th January, 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL, thus dispensing with the necessity of transhipment of Goods and Passengers at Suez and Alexandria.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for Aden, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Malta, Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, Civita Vecchia, Naples, Barcelona, Havre, and other Continental Ports. They have also made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Shippers will have the option, on due notice being given, of detaining at Marseilles Cotton destined for other parts of the Continent; the Freight on same to be regulated at the average rate paid by the same Steamer.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at Marseilles in French money.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ½ per cent.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15
,, Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10
,, Port Said	£ 42	£ 24
,, Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

In accordance with the above, the new Steam Ship EUROPE, 2,500 tons, Captain Roland, will be despatched from Bombay about the 31st January, and will be followed, at monthly intervals, by large and powerful steamers specially built for this service.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 16th December, 1869.

FOR LONDON.

(To sail by the end of February 1870, calling at Cannanore if sufficient inducement offer.)

MESSRS. GREEN'S favorite Passenger Ship the WINDSOR CASTLE, Tons 1250, Douglas, Commander. This fine Vessel has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For particulars apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.

Bombay, 29th November 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship BERWICKSHIRE, from Singapore, are requested to send BOATS alongside at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Rowin, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Also requested to send their Bills of Lading and Freights at the office of KURSONDASS NANSEY, Esq., Agent for the abovenamed ship, No. 57, Mody Street, Fort.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship SEA FLOWER, from Moulmein, are requested to send BOATS alongside at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Thomas without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 3rd January 1870.

NOTICES.

THE JERUSALEM NEWS ROOMS, Corner of Forbes Street, Rampart Row. Ices and Light Refreshments may be had on the premises.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

RICHARDSON AND ROBSON,
SUCCESSORS TO
Messrs. DIXON AND Co.,
IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
SMITHS, ENGINEERS,
AND
COMMISSION AGENTS;
MANUFACTURERS OF
COTTON PRESSES, GIRDERS, BOILERS,
PUMPS, TANKS,
IRON GATES AND RAILINGS, &c., &c.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports. A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

RATES OF FARE.

{ To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
{ To Trieste—1st class £63, 2nd class £34., } of Wines.
Exclusive of Transit.

Passengers by or for our Steamers will be furnished with First-class Tickets between Alexandria and Marseilles by Messrs. Fraissinet & Co.'s line for £10; making the passage-money between Bombay and Marseilles £50, exclusive of transit in Egypt.

We have arranged our departures from Bombay so as to arrive immediately before the departure of Messrs. Fraissinet's Steamer from Alexandria and avoid delay to passengers. The Marseilles Boats leave Alexandria every Thursday morning.

Steamers will leave Bombay every alternate Monday.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship KRISHNA, 1,500 Tons, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 24th January.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear:—

REQUIREMENTS.

½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with Straps.
½ ,, Under Vests.	1 Maud.
1 ,, Linen Collars.	1 Inverness Cape.
1 ,, Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
½ ,, Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
½ ,, Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
1 ,, Colored Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat.
1 ,, White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OVERLAND CARGO.—The s. s. COLUMBIAN, from Suez, has brought the CARGOES of the following Vessels:—

ACCELERATED CARGO, Ex
s. s. BANGALORE, from Southampton, 11th December.
,, TANJORE, from Marseilles, 19th December.
UNACCELERATED CARGO, Ex
,, CEYLON, from Southampton, 4th November.
,, IBERIAN, from Liverpool, 7th December.

G. F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 10th January 1870.

NOTICE of REMOVAL.—Our BUSINESS is REMOVED from Rampart Row and Forbes Street to Hummum Street.

SOUNDY & Co.

A LADY wishes for her EUROPEAN NURSE an engagement to accompany a Lady and Children to England, either in February or March next.—Address A. B., care of the Printer, "Bombay Gazette."

THE BRITISH EXPEDITION to ABYSSINIA. Compiled from Official and Authentic Documents. By Captain H. M. Hozier, late Assistant Military Secretary to LORD NAPIER of MAGDALA. 8vo. 9s.

"This will be the account of the Abyssinian Expedition for professional reference, if not for popular reading."—"Spectator."

MACMILLAN & Co., London.

ANY PERSON having a CLAIM against, or being indebted to, the Estate of the late Surgeon Major JOHN PIRIE, M.D., Bombay Establishment, is requested to inform the undersigned within one month from this date.

H. STANLEY, Colonel,
President of Committee of Adjustment.

Bombay, 10th January 1870.

C A U T I O N.

STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS,

for Children cutting their teeth. Purchasers are requested to

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

of this Medicine, and to observe, in every case, that the words "JOHN STEEDMAN, CHEMIST, WALWORTH, SURREY," are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to each packet, without which none are genuine. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists in Bombay, in Packets.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that Share Certificate No. 350, of this Company, transferred on the 28th December 1866, in the Register of Shareholders, to the name of RAGOONATH ABBAJEE, having either been mislaid or lost, a new Certificate will be issued by us in lieu thereof, and the missing Certificate, unless presented at this Office on or before the 31st instant, will be null and void.

JAMES RANKEN,
For Self & Co-Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 10th January 1870.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON and CHINA.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Court of Directors have declared a DIVIDEND of Four per cent., being Rs 10 per share, (free of Income Tax), for the half year ended 31st December 1869, and same will be payable to the Shareholders on the Bombay Register, on and after the 25th instant. The Transfer Books will be closed from 11th to 25th inst., both days inclusive.

ROBERT CAMPBELL, Agent.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—Tenders are invited for the RECONSTRUCTION of certain WORKS between BARSEE ROAD and SHOLAPORE.

The Specification, General Condition, Schedule of Prices and List of Works may be seen, and particulars ascertained, on application to the Deputy Chief Engineer, Fort, on and after the 2nd January 1870.

Tenders to be addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tenders for Works between Barsee and Sholapore," not later than 15th January 1870.

The lowest Tender will not necessarily be accepted.

H. P. LeMESURIER, Agent.

Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 23rd December 1869.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TEMPORARY CLOSING OF THE ABUA BRIDGE NEAR KHUNDWA.

NOTICE is hereby given, that for two or three days, commencing on the 19th instant, the ABUA BRIDGE, a short distance south of Khundwa, will be undergoing alterations, and will therefore be CLOSED.

Traffic will be booked as usual, but Passengers will have to alight at the Bridge. The best arrangements which are possible will be made to prevent inconvenience to them.

The public are also informed that some two or three days delay must be expected in the transmission of goods which have to pass over this Bridge, and that goods will only be accepted on this understanding.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 10th January 1870.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS JUST RECEIVED.

	Rs.	a.
Leech's Pictures from Punch. Fifth Series	7	8
Moore's Odes of Anacreon, illustrated by G. De Roussy	7	8
Addison's Law of Torts	23	12
Prideaux's Conveyancing. New edition	40	0
Acton on Prostitution. New edition	7	8
Macnamara on Asiatic Cholera	10	0
Bulwer's Historical Character	3	12
Greenwood's Seven Curses of London	4	12
More Yankee Drolleries	2	4
Puck on Pegasus. New edition	3	12
Wright's Womankind in Western Europe in all ages. Coloured plates	15	12
Cent per Cent, a story by Blanchard Jerrold	3	12
Hood's Miss Kilmansegg—60 illustrations by T. S. Secombe	13	4
Cox's Search for Winter Sunbeams in the Riviera, Corsica, Algiers, and Spain		
Box's Treatise on Heat	5	8
Ingoldsby Legends—illustrated edition	13	4
Latimer Clark's Electrical Measurement	3	12
Almanack de Gotha, 1870	3	8
Companions of my Solitude. New edition	3	0
Matton's Manual of Brigade Drill	1	8
Majendie's Military Breech Loading Rifles	2	4
Artemus Ward's Lecture	3	12
Carols of Cockaigne	3	12
Dr. Syntax's Three Lovers	4	12
Systematic Drawing	1	4
Crooke's Metallurgy of Steel and Fuel	20	0
Fitzgerald's Comediettas for Private Representation	3	12
Northcote on Lathes and Turning	11	4
Stanley's Eastern Church. New Edition	7	8
Cassell's Popular Educator. Vol. 4	3	12
Bishop's Glees	2	0
Nicholson's Five Orders of Architecture	22	0
Goodwin's Rural Architecture. 2 Vols.	33	0
Habits of Good Society	2	4
Esop's Fables, illustrated by Stephens	26	0
Penley's Instructions in Water Color Painting	13	4
Hall's Midsummer Eve. New edition	6	12
Guy Deverell, by J. S. Le Fanu	1	4
Kriloff's Fables	3	4
Loudon's Encyclopædia of Gardening	20	0
——— of Plants	26	4
Fisher's Law of Mortgages. 2 vols.	33	8
Good Words. Vol. 1869	4	12
Cassell's Magazine Vol. 1869	5	8
Johnson's Half Crown Atlas	1	8
Tate's Modern Cambist	6	4
Slang Dictionary	4	4
Emanuel on Diamonds	3	12
Percy Anecdotes. 2 vols.	4	8
Sue's Mysteries of Paris	1	8
——— Wandering Jew	1	8
Cavendish on Whist	2	4
Ollendorff's French Method	4	0
Whyte Melville's Gladiators, Digby Grand, Kate Coventry, Interpreter, General Bounce, Holmby House—each	3	4
Morrison's Bookkeeping	5	0
Essays on Social Subjects. 2 Vols.	7	8
Rankine's Civil Engineering	10	0
——— Machinery	7	12
——— Steam Engine	7	12
——— Rules and Tables	5	12
Lamb's Tales from Shakspere	1	8
Englishwoman's Almanac, 1870	0	10
Cregy's Cyclopædia of Engineering	36	4
Jameson's Female Sovereigns	3	4
——— Characteristics of Women	3	4
Macaulay's Essays, cheap edition	3	12
Reading without Tears. 2 vols.	3	8
Mixing in Society, by Countess * * * *	3	4
Maxwell Drewitt. New edition	3	12
Johnson's Rasselas. Bayard Series	1	8
Handy Horse Book	3	0
Acton's Cookery	3	12
Bird and Brooke's Natural Philosophy	7	12
Tomes' Dental Surgery	7	12
Tanner's Practice of Medicine. 2 vols.	20	0
Cassell's Drawing Copies, Floral	4	12
——— Landscape	4	12
——— Figure	4	12

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE.—Until further Notice the Price of ICE will be SIX PIES PER POUND.

B. F. FIELD, Jr., Agent.

11th January 1870.

THE BECHERDAS SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Becherdas Spinning and Weaving Company (Limited) WILL BE HELD at the Company's Office, near the Raikhud Gate, on WEDNESDAY the 2nd February 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, to transact the following business, viz.:—

1 To read the Directors' Report and Balance Sheet made up to the 31st December 1869, and to confirm the same.

2 To select new Auditors for the current year, or to re-elect the present Auditors, and to discuss any business or proposition that may be brought by the Directors before the Meeting.

3 To select new Directors in place of the present ones, in accordance with Clause 29 of the Company's Deed.

BECHERDAS AMBAIDAS, Chairman,
The Becherdas Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.

Ahmedabad, 1st January 1870.

AUCTION SALE of LANDED PROPERTY at DUNCAN ROAD.—On SATURDAY, the Fifteenth day of January 1870, at 4 P.M., Messrs. SADANUND SHREECRUSTNA & Co. will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, in pursuance of the Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 21st day of November 1867, by order of the Mortgagee, Doctor Moreshwar Janardhun, and on account and risk of the Mortgagor, Lulloobhoy Vurjeewandass, all that piece or parcel of GROUND, together with the messuages, tenement, or dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort walls of Bombay, at New Town Duncan Road, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 204, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 145, containing by admeasurement one hundred and thirty-nine square yards and seven-ninth of a square yard or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by a privy passage, on the west by a public road called Duncan Road, on the north also by a privy passage and the house of Bhansalee Juggonath Hurjeevan, and on the south by the house of Thucker Curson Roopjee. For further particulars apply at the office of the undersigned, No. 5, Apollo Street, Fort.

MACFARLANE & GREEN,
Solicitors for the Mortgagee.

NOTICES.

THEATRE ROYAL,
GRANT ROAD.

Sole Lessee .... Mr. DAVE CARSON.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!! TO-NIGHT!!!

First Night of
BUCKSTONE'S GREAT DRAMA,
THE GREEN BUSHES.

Act 1st.
Ireland, on the Galway Coast .... 1745.
Act 2nd.
America, Valley of the Mississippi .... 1747.
Act 3rd.
Ireland—The Hill of Howth, Dublin City ..... 1748.

NEXT PERFORMANCE
THURSDAY, 13th JANUARY, 1870.

RESERVED SEATS to be had of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

PROFESSOR BUSHELL'S
Mysteriously Grand Scientific
ENTERTAINMENT.
Particulars in a few days.

ROBERT GREY & Co., SHIP-BUILDERS and OWNERS of the PATENT SLIP and DRY DOCK, MOULMEIN, BRITISH BURMAH.—The SLIP is one of the largest size. Ships and Steamers up to 1,200 tons burthen can be thoroughly repaired and examined on it.

The Dry Dock is capable of taking in Steamers of 300 feet in length. Repairs of all descriptions to both iron and wooden ships made under European superintendence by experienced workmen.

Charges made on the Calcutta scale for work and material, except Teakwood, which we supply at 25 per cent. below Calcutta rates.

ROBERT GREY & Co.

1, September, 1869.

NOTICE.—We have THIS DAY commenced BUSINESS at No. 22 Apollo Street, as GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS, and have been appointed SOLE AGENTS in INDIA for

Messrs. PLATT BROTHERS & Co., Machinists, Oldham.
Messrs. HICK, HARGREAVES & Co., Engineers, &c., Bolton.
Messrs. DANIEL ADAMSON & Co., Boiler Makers, &c., Newton.
Messrs. MAYBURY, MATTHEWS & Co., Hoop Iron Makers, Manchester.
Messrs. SYBRY, SEARLES & Co., Cannon Steel Works, Sheffield,

and are now prepared to EXECUTE ORDERS for every description of COTTON MACHINERY, ENGINES, BOILERS and MILL STORES.

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.

Bombay, 1st January 1870.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Acting Marine Storekeeper, at the Bombay Dockyard, up to 12 o'clock of the 17th January 1870, for the SUPPLY by CONTRACTS specified in the SCHEDULE for one year, from 1st April 1870 to 31st March 1871.

Tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for the Supply of Miscellaneous Articles."

Tenders will not be received after the hour named.

Tenders must show a rate for each and every article comprized therein.

Parties may tender for one or as many complete classes as they please, but not for a portion of a class.

Each tender before being opened must be accompanied by the requisite deposit in cash.

Persons desirous of undertaking the Contract can obtain, on application at this Office, printed Forms of Tenders, Schedules of the Articles to be supplied, and any other information they may require in connection with the Contract.

W. T. CROCKETT, Lieut. late I. N.,
Acting Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 11th December 1869.

AUCTION SALE of a VARIETY of PLANT, STORES, and OTHER MATERIALS at the B. B. and C. I. RAILWAY Co.'s STORES, PARELL.—THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 11th January, 1870, and following days, Sale commencing at or shortly after Noon, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to PUBLIC AUCTION, at the B. B. & C. I. Railway Stores, at Parell, on the Foras Road, leading from below the Byculla Railway Bridge to Mahim, a variety of Railway and Contractors' Stores of all sorts, comprising, anvils, augurs, chisels, hammers, screw nails, cast steel, bar and rod iron, furnace bars, copper, contractors' rails, anvils, files, winches, jacks, forge, bellows, picks, brick moulds, buckets, a variety of carpenter's tools, paint, pitch, oakum, &c.

N. B.—Catalogues, detailing and describing each lot, can be obtained on application to the undersigned, and the Stores are on view.

BOMBAY ALEXANDRA INSURANCE COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons having CLAIMS againt the abovementioned Company are required to forward the same to Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee, Esq., or Vurjeewandass Madhowdass, Esq., two of the members of the Committee of Shareholders of the Company, on or before the 31st day of January 1870. Immediately after that date the remaining Assets of the Company will be distributed without reference to any claims subsequently preferred.

DALLAS & Co.,
Solicitors for the Committee of Shareholders of the Company.

Bombay, 8th December 1869.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

WITH reference to the Notice under date the 19th of August 1869, that "premia payable at this branch will still continue to be received by the undersigned on behalf of the Provisional Liquidator authorized by the Court of Chancery to receive the same, but that such premia will be returned on 1st January 1870 should reconstruction or arrangements with another Company be not carried out,"

NOTICE is hereby given, that Vice-Chancellor James, upon the application of the Official Liquidators, has extended the time within which the Policy-holders of the Albert Life Assurance Company who may have paid their premiums since the 14th of August last, may elect to have such premiums returned to them in full from the 1st of January to the 30th of March next.

D. McL. SLATER,
For Official Liquidators.

Bombay, 1st January 1870.

THE FRERE LAND and PIER COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company was held at its Office, No. 1, Church Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of January 1870, when the following Special Resolutions were passed and confirmed:—

1. Proposed by Motiram Bhughoobhai, Esq., and seconded by Muncherjee Cowasjee, Esq., that the Resolution—"That this Meeting, appreciating the value of the assistance rendered by Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Secretary and Treasurer to the Frere Land and Pier Company (Limited), during the anxious times when the so-called "Frere Company" had been passing through many difficulties, resolves that the sum of Rs. 18,000 be paid out of the Company's fund to that gentleman on his resignation of the offices of Secretary and Treasurer," passed on the 11th day of December 1869, be confirmed.

2. Proposed by Pestonjee Dhunjeebhoy, Esq., and seconded by Odhowjee Bhimjee, Esq., that the Resolution—"That Clause 100 of the Articles of Association of the Company be cancelled," passed on the 11th day of December 1869, be confirmed.

3. Proposed by Pestonjee Dhunjeebhoy, Esq., and seconded by Motiram Bhughoobhai, Esq., that the Resolution—"That the partners for the time being of the Firm of Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes and Co. be, and they hereby are, appointed Secretaries and Treasurers of the Company, and as such Secretaries and Treasurers they shall have the general management of the business of the Company, subject to the control of, and under the direction of, the Board of Directors of the Company," passed on the 11th day of December 1869, be confirmed.

4. Proposed by Motiram Bhughoobhai, Esq., and seconded by Eduljee Pestonjee, Esq., that the Resolution—"That the sum of Rs. 700 be paid monthly as remuneration to the Secretaries and Treasurers, until the gross annual revenue of the Company shall amount to a sum which will yield a commission at 5 per cent. larger than the last-named sum, when the remuneration shall be a commission of 5 per cent. on the gross revenue of the Company," passed on the 11th day of December 1869, be confirmed.

The Meeting terminated after a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

MICHAEL R. DE QUADROS,
Chairman of the Meeting.

5th January 1870.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium and large.

Wilkinson's Bronchio-Thoracic Lozenges.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in Irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public speakers and vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

Whitmore's Stomachic and Liver Pills.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting Digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c. arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

Bombay:—

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla and Fort, Poona.

And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

NOTICES.

SEASON 1869-70.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
APOLLO HOUSE, BOMBAY,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN,
By Appointment
To the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN,
SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G.C.B., K.S.I., and
The present Viceroy and Governor General, His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the EARL MAYO, K.P.,

INVITE inspection to their spacious Warehouse, which has received extensive additions in all Departments, such as will enable them to meet the requirements of all.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs. a. Rs. a.
Fine Brown Cotton Socks, per dozen	12 8 to 24 0
Balbriggan embroidered Silk	25 0 to 28 0
Striped and Fancy Cotton	14 0 to 25 0
Lisle Thread, plain and striped	21 0 to 25 0
Fine Merino, plain Colours	15 0 to 18 0
Extra Superfine, plain and striped	18 0 to 24 0
Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings for Shikarees, per pair	6 0
Badham's Celebrated India Gauze Vests, each	5 8 to 6 8
Pure Merino Vests	3 8 to 4 8
Pure Grey ditto	5 8 to 6 8
India Gauze Pants, per pair	9 0
Pure Merino ditto	6 0
Pure Grey ditto	7 8
Striped Cotton Bathing Drawers, per pair	2 8
Knitted Wool Cardigan Jackets, with long Sleeves, each	10 8

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs. a. Rs. a.
Long Cloth Shirts, per dozen	45 0
Long Cloth, Linen Cuffs and Fronts, do.	65 0
Dress, plain plaited, each	7 0
Dress, embroidered, each	10 0 to 30 0
French Printed, all patterns	60 0 to 70 0
Spun Silk, all colours, each	12 8
Wove and Printed Flannels, each	10 0
Silk and Wool, each	10 8
Wove Flax, a new material, cool and absorbing, shrinkless, each	8 8

The price quoted for Flannels are of the best quality only, all thoroughly shrunk.

SCARF AND TIE DEPARTMENT.

	Rs. a. Rs. a.
The Grand Duke, each	2 8 to 3 0
The Rotton Row	3 0
Gentleman's Scarf	3 0
The Bond Street	3 0
The O. K. Thing	3 0
Scarf of the Period	3 0
The Windsor	2 8 to 4 0
The new shape White Dress Tie, per doz.	6 0 to 8 0
Rich embroidered Cambric, per dozen	12 0
Black and Coloured Ties	1 0 to 1 12

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT.

	Rs. a. Rs. a.
Overland Trunks	20 0 to 30 0
Ladies' do. fitted with Tray, &c.	45 0 to 50 0
Solid Leather Portmanteaus, fitted with Patent Locks	55 0 to 73 0
Do. for Railway, 9 inches high	21 0 to 35 0
Courier Bags	5 0 to 16 0
Clothes Bags	5 8 to 6 8
Witney Rugs, 6 feet long	12 8 to 18 8
Scarlet Blankets, each	12 8
English Overland Chairs Rs. 10,	12 8 to 15 0
Rug Straps	2 0
Cholera Belts	3 8 to 5 0
Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	20 0
Wove Flannel Sleeping Suits	20 0
Spun Silk do.	25 0

Highly recommended for the use of Travellers.

HAT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs. a. Rs. a.
Dress Hats, best quality	14 0
Drab Shells	10 0 to 12 0
Opera	12 8
High Jerome } Cantab } Isis } Marlboro' } Worthing } Blenheim } Black and Drab	7 8
Richmond Straw under	8 8
Elwood's Shooting, Hunting, and Riding Helmets	10 0 to 16 0
High Crown with Felt Turban	18 0
Canvas for Boating or Cricket	7 8
The New White Regulation for Civil or Military Wear	18 0 to 22

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

Rs. a. Rs. a.

The Don (the latest production).
Pall Mall
Belgium
Shakspeare
Regent
Indian
West End
} Three-fold, all Linen. Rs. 7 p. doz.

The above with Ties attached .... Rs. 7 8

WOOLLEN DEPARTMENT.

New Bordered and Scotch Angolas. } For Trousers.
Riding Cords, and Whip Cords }
White and Fancy Vestings
Fancy Coatings
Irish Frieze
Superfine West of England Black Cloth for Dress Suits
Blue Venetian for Morning and Walking.

A Large Ready-made Stock for the convenience of Travellers passing through Bombay, suitable for a Land or Sea journey for any climate.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
INDIAN HOSIERS
AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

SPECIAL PER OVERLAND STEAMER.
DIRECT FROM GRENOBLE.
GLOVES! GLOVES!
FOR CHRISTMAS AND THE NEW YEAR.

MESSRS. BADHAM & Co. have received a large stock of BEST FRENCH KID GLOVES from their manufacturer, who has selected the best skins only. They are specially prepared to their order (thread sewn), and consist of

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S } Black white, Light and medium colors in all shades.

GENTLEMEN'S FRENCH CALF for DRIVING.

BADHAM & Co., Apollo House, Bombay.

MRS. GODFREY,
MILLINER & DRESSMAKER,
28, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,

BEGS to inform the Ladies of Bombay and Outstations that she has received her first Consignment of Millinery for the Season, consisting of Dress Bonnets, Hats—trimmed and untrimmed, new Parasols, Flowers, Feathers, Velvets, Shot Silks and Satin, Brooch and Plain Grenadines, Wedding Wreaths and Veils, Tarleton in all colours, Muslins, &c., &c.

Superior French Kid Gloves Rs. 2-8 per pair.
Paris Kid Gloves .... 1-8 ,,

MRS. JACOB HUNT,
MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER.
APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIAT, FORT BOMBAY,
AND
EAST STREET, POONA,

BEGS to inform her Constituents and Ladies of Bombay and at Out-stations that, as the season has commenced, she has RE-OPENED her Establishment in Bombay, where she hopes to secure a continuance of their kind patronage.

Mrs. Jacob Hunt has just received a large and varied assortment of fashionable Millinery, consisting of every Novelty, which will be kept up by weekly Overland supplies.

Wedding and Mourning orders carefully and promptly executed. Ladies' own materials made up at the shortest notice.

Out-station orders must be accompanied by a Remittance or Reference in Bombay.

Bombay, 11th December 1869.

MRS. LAKE'S
MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

EVERY DESCRIPTION of MILLINERY on HAND, kept up by supplies received OVERLAND.

A large assortment of Children's DRESSES, PELISSES, CLOAKS, HATS, HOODS, SOCKS, &c., always in Stock.

WEDDING and MOURNING ORDERS carefully attended to.

LADIES' OWN MATERIALS made up.

Orders from Out-stations must be Accompanied by Remittances or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE

Has the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay, that she has JUST received Overland,

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY

as follows, viz:—

LADIES' DRESS BONNETS, Straw Hats for Ladies and Children, Infant's Hoods, Hats, Cloaks, and Pelisses, Babies' Socks.

RICH SILKS, SATINS, and MOIRES, in all Colours. Black and White Silks.

GRENADINES, Tarlatons, Alpaca, Merinos, Linseys, Prints, Muslins, Crepes, Paramatta.

BLACK VELVET, for Dresses.

BALL DRESSES, in all the New Colours.

Satin and Velvet RIBBONS, in the New Colours.

VELVETEEN, SILK and SERGE JACQUETTES, LOOSE HOUSE JACQUETTES.

White and Colored PETTICOATS, Muslin and Tulle Bodices, ELIZABETHAN RUFFLES IN SETS.

New PARASOLS, BALL-ROOM FANS, Honiton Lace Handkerchiefs, Bridal Veils.

Embroidered White PETTICOATS.

GAUZE VEILS, in the New Colours.

BRIDAL WREATHS, BRIDAL DRESSES, and BRIDESMAIDS' DRESSES and WREATHS.

THE NEW LACE FLOUNCING.

The new Dress Improver, French Corsets, Stocking Feathers, Flowers, Ribbons.

Jet and Vulcanite Necklaces, Crosses, Chains, Watch Guards, Combs, Ear-rings and Brooches.

Plaited and Curled Chignons of all shades. Hair Nets.

Christy's Riding Hats for Ladies.

MOURNING of every description.

Buttons, Trimmings, Fringes, Linings, Laces, Blondes, Velvets, Wreaths, &c., in Great Variety.

KID GLOVES for Ladies and Gentlemen; Ladies' Boots, &c.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE," BYCULLA.

December, 1869.

NOTICES.

MUSICAL BOXES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS.—Our stock has been replenished, and offers the most complete assortment desirable.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—For which the undersigned have also obtained the only first class Prize Medal at the Broach Exhibition. This watch is pronounced by competent judges to be the most practical and best time-keeper ever produced.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

RS. 50 SILVER WATCH.—The only first class Prize Medal was obtained by the undersigned at the late Broach Exhibition for this Watch: its durability and excellent way of keeping time cannot be surpassed at the price.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON,
WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, OPTICIAN, AND ENGRAVER,
No. 3, HUMMUM STREET.

Agent for Hy. Grandjean & Co., Locle (Switzerland), and London (47 Friday Street). Received Medals at all the great Exhibitions, Silver Medal at the Paris Exhibition of 1867.

Also Agent for Thevenaz Brothers, Locle; established in London for the last thirty years.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.—Ladies' and Gentlemen's; the largest stock now in Bombay.

JEWELLERY.—Indian, Paris, Geneva, and German made; the largest choice now in Bombay.

SPECTACLES.—In Steel and Tortoise-shell Frames, Eye Glasses, Opera Glasses.

CLOCKS for Dining-rooms, Offices, and Railway Stations.

MUSICAL BOXES.—100 Musical Boxes to select from.

Terms—Cash.

REPAIRS of all kinds carefully made.

Up-country Station orders punctually attended to.

LINDLEY & WARREN,
PHOTOGRAPHERS & MINIATURE PAINTERS,
23, APOLLO STREET.

Studio open daily from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Ivory Miniatures painted, Photos. coloured, and Photographs copied, enlarged, and coloured by a first-class London Artist.

A splendid selection of Masonic Jewellery and first-class Albums (for 2 and 4 Portraits) on view, and for Sale at a reduction of 25 per cent. 200 Views of Bombay and its Vicinity on Sale.

THE BYCULLA STUDIO.

NOTICE.—Mr. STRETTON has much pleasure in announcing the OPENING of the above STUDIO THIS DAY. Its position, removed from the business part of the City, and standing in a large Compound, not only affords every facility for the exercise of the Photographic Art, but materially conduces to the comfort and convenience of the Public; by Ladies the private character of the establishment, and its internal arrangements, will be particularly appreciated. Constructed at a considerable outlay for securing perfect lighting and ventilation it is peculiarly adapted to the requirements of a hot climate, the temperature rarely exceeding that of any other part of the house. From his recent connection with the eminent Firm of Messrs Mayer et Pierson of Paris, Mr. Stretton can guarantee first class work.

Carriages and Horses taken in the Compound. Horses and Carriages taken in the compound with artistic natural background.

The Studio is open daily, Sundays excepted, from 7 A.M. till 4 P.M.

No. 1, Love Lane, Parell Road.

WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY,
No. 9, MARINE STREET.

WENHAM LAKE ICE on Sale, wholesale and retail. Plentiful supplies at all times. No particular Tariff of Prices.

Pass Books for Monthly Credit Accounts available.

Retail price of Ice at present Nine Pies per pound.

All orders from out-stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

Orders by Telegraph should also include Bombay reference.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LAMPS and best refined KEROSINE OIL.

The undersigned have in stock a large supply of Victoria and Washington Street Lamps, as well as the internal parts of Victoria Street Lamps which can be used in any ordinary street lantern.

The Victoria or Washington Street Lamps are in extensive use in Bombay, throughout the Presidency and in the Native States. They are adapted for Verandahs, Gardens, or any out-door lighting where a lamp is required that neither wind nor rain affects.

TOBACCO.—We beg to call special attention to our stock of Tobacco in hand at present.

PRICES OF TOBACCO.—Golden Orange Honey Dew, 1 to 5 lbs. Rs. 1 8 per lb.; 20 lbs. and upwards each Rs. 1 per lb.

Virginia Plum, 1 to 5 lbs. Rs. 1 per lb.; 20 lbs. and upwards 14 annas per pound.

Braggs', 1 to 5 lbs. 14 annas per lb.; 20 lbs. and upwards 10 annas per lb.

Nation's Pride, 1 to 5 lbs. 14 annas per lb.; 20 lbs. and upwards 10 annas per lb.

SUNDRY ARTICLES of American Import for Sale at our Godowns, or at the Wenham Lake Ice delivery room, No. 9 Marine Street.

900 Ash oars, 9 to 18 feet long.	
100 barrels Navy Bread, 8,703 lbs.	Rs. 18 per cwt.
Platform Scales, weighing 1,200 lbs.	,, 100 each.
Do. ,, 800 ,,	,, 90 ,,
American Union Scales	,, 30 ,,
Cheap Tea Scales, 8 lbs.	,, 12 ,,
Do. 4 ,,	,, 8 ,,
Post-office Scales, ½ oz.	,, 8 ,,
Preserved Lobsters, 1 lb. tins	,, 6 per doz
Do. Oysters, ,,	,, 6 ,,
Condensed Milk	,, 12 ,,
American Cheese	,, 1 per lb.

FARNHAM & Co.

Bombay, 1st January 1870.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS JUST RECEIVED.

	Rs.	a.
Burton's Vikram and the Vampire; or Tales of Hindu Devilry	5	12
Mountain, Loch, and Glen. Small edition	26	4
Murray's Handbook of France. New edition	7	8
Turner's Celebrated Landscapes	26	4
Two Centuries of Song, illustrated	7	8
Hutchinson on Dog Breaking	5	12
Æsop's Fables. Illustrated by Ernest Griset	13	4
Watson's Modern Practice of American Machinists and Engineers	5	12
The Amateur Mechanic's Workshop	3	12
The Velocipede: how to Ride, Straddle, Paddle, and Skedaddle. 25 illustrations	2	4
Loch's Narrative of Events in China, 1860	5	12
The Hotel du Petit St. Jean; a Gascon Story	6	13
Lockyer's Volcanoes and Earthquakes, cheap edition	3	12
Gladstone's Speeches	1	4
Claret's Craft and Royal Arch Masonry, with lock	32	0
Cavendish on Whist	2	4
Hood's Rules of Rhyme	1	8
Doyle's Adventures of Brown, Jones, and Robinson	13	4
Hills on Bandaging	2	4
Tilt's Uterine Therapeutics	6	4
Good Words for the Young, handsomely bound	4	12
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Haslett's Architect's Guide	3	8
Stanley's Westminster Abbey. New edition	13	4
McCulloch's Commercial Dictionary	40	0
Cassell's World of Wonders	6	12
Eastlake's Hints on Household Taste in Furniture, Upholstery, &c.	11	4
Dalziel's Illustrated Goldsmith	6	12
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——— on Common Law	18	0
——— Constitutional Law	20	0
——— Legal Maxims	20	0
Hannay's Almanac 1870	0	8
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Griset's Grotesque, cloth gilt	3	12
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Baillie's Mahomedan Law, pt. 2, Shia	10	0
Smith's Manual of Equity	7	12

LETTS'S DIARIES.

FOLIO, 8 IN. BY 12½.

	Rs.	a.
No. 51.—One day on each page	8	12
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THACKER, VINING, & Co.

BREAKFAST.

EPPS'S COCOA.

GRATEFUL and COMFORTING.

The "Civil Service Gazette" remarks:—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in ¼lb., ½lb., and 1lb. tin-lined packets, labelled—

JAMES EPPS & Co.,
Homœopathic Chemists, London.

NOTICES.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

GEO. NICOLL AND COMPANY,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.
24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA.
1, ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

GENERAL BUSINESS HOUSE
FOR
LAW AGENCY, SCHEDULE of INSOLVENCY, ARBITRATION, BROKERAGE, CONTRACT, LANDING and CLEARING, COMMISSION,
&c., &c.
FRANCIS AZEVEDO,
No. 1, Bell Lane, Fort.

N.B.—Orders attended to promptly. Sufficient security furnished. Terms exceedingly moderate.

BOUCHARDAT'S
GLUTEN BREAD
and
GLUTEN BISCUITS,

absolutely free from Starch and Saccharine matter. As used in St. Thomas', Guy's, and other Hospitals.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
Pharmaceutical Chemists.

BICYCLES—D. S. KEMP & Co. BEG to ANNOUNCE that they are prepared to REGISTER ORDERS for these Instruments; having been in communication with the best Manufacturer in Europe, and being about to import a selected number.

Correspondents are requested to state their height and weight and the limit of price they wish to give. The very best Bicycle without ornament or extra will not cost more than Rs. 220, but may cost less. D. S. K. & Co. will register orders at as low a limit as Correspondents may wish, but they need scarcely say that the rapidity with which the art of using the instrument is acquired, and the comfort in riding it depends in great measure on the excellence of its manufacture.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

MEDICINE CHESTS.—D. S. KEMP & Co.'s Chests are unsurpassed in completeness, compactness, and convenience by those of any other makers or dealers in England or India. References can be given to numerous purchasers, who have expressed their liveliest satisfaction at the excellence of the Medicine Chests sold to them.

They are all made by the best English workmen, and are filled and furnished with the most minute attention by D. S. K. & Co.

There is hardly a station in this presidency where one of these Chests is not to be found, and D. S. K. & Co would take the liberty of referring to any one whom they have supplied for an opinion as to his purchase.

It need scarcely be stated that a Medicine Chest has now become a necessity to every European in this country; the climate being such that all ought to familiarize themselves with the use of such simple remedies as are required to avoid serious indisposition.

To all large employers of labour a small portable dispensary is essential. D. S. K. & Co. prepare, and furnish such dispensaries, with numerous special remedies such as Fever mixture, Cholera mixture, &c., of the efficacy of which they are well assured; and with books of instruction adapted to them.

For the smaller Chests D. S. Kemp's "Companion" is remarkably useful.

D. S. K. & Co. have twenty regular patterns on their list, descriptions of all of which will be furnished on application. Numerous other Chests are also on hand and will be described if suited to the wants of the enquirer.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

INFALLIBLE REMEDY
FOR
INDIAN RINGWORM OR DHADUR.
(See "Times of India," 9th September 1868.)
GOA POWDER.
MENTIONED IN THE NEW INDIAN PHARMACOPŒA,
(but with an erroneous reference as to its composition.)

No medicine has done more to assuage suffering in this country; all classes, European and Native, can now testify to its value.

Goa Powder .... 12 as. per phial.
Solution of Goa Powder (Liquor Acide Salcrubici) .... 12 as. ,,

A liberal discount to the trade and to charitable institutions.

Bombay, 30th January 1869. D. S. KEMP & Co.

SUEZ CANAL.—The VICTORIA DOCK offers special advantages for the long Steam Vessels likely to be engaged in trading between ports in the East and London, by means of the Suez Canal.

The Victoria Dock entrance is the first dock entrance arrived at on coming up the River Thames. It is situate half-a-mile below Blackwall, and by it Steam Vessels avoid all the bends in the more crowded parts of the river.

The depth of water on the cill of the gates is 28 feet, and the capacity of the lock is adequate to the largest class of vessels.

Most of the Government iron-clads—the Minotaur and Northumberland, of 6,620 tons burthen, and 450 feet in length—were fitted out in the Victoria Dock.

The large water space of ninety acres, and capacious jetties, each of which is 500 feet long and 80 feet wide, with convenient warehouses thereon, afford the utmost dock and wharf accommodation; and attached to the dock is a pontoon, for raising, examining, and repairing large vessels, whereby the risk and expense of removal to dry docks is avoided.

The quays are surrounded by railway communication, so that trucks come alongside vessels, and merchandise can be conveyed by railway to and from all the manufacturing places in the United Kingdom.

By means of hydraulic cranes vessels are unloaded and loaded with unexampled despatch. Goods to and from the Victoria Dock are received at and delivered from the Minories Station by frequent trains in the day.

Passengers are conveyed to and from the Dock by trains between the Fenchurch Street and Bishopgate Stations every quarter of an hour.

THOMAS CHANDLER.

London and St. Katharine Docks House, Leadenhall Street. London, December, 1869.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Just landed several Hand Fire Engines, by Shand, Mason & Co., with suction and delivery Hose. Rs. 1,100 each.

Also, now in the Harbour and daily expected to be landed, Portable Steam Engines, by Clayton and Shuttleworth, having enlarged Fire Boxes suitable for burning wood fuel.

10 Horse Power	Rs. 3,200
8 ,, ,,	,, 2,600
6 ,, ,,	,, 2,200

Lift Pumps, 6 and 8 inch bore.

Galvanised Corrugated Iron Sheets, 6, 7, and 8 Feet long, Nos. 20 and 24 Gauge.

A few Iron Plate Girders, 33 Feet long, 24 inches deep, weighing about 1 cwt. per running foot.

Fresh Portland Cement, in 4 cwt. Casks.

Tools.—Bar and Plate Iron.

Estimates given for every description of Iron Work and Machinery. W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 19th October, 1869.

JAMES W. ALLAN AND Co.,
(Late KINLOCH AND ALLAN),
3, NESBIT LANE, FORT,
BOMBAY.

Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Pig and Sheet Lead.
Lead and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Cast Iron Pipes.
Contractors' Tools.
India Rubber Suction Hose.
India Rubber Sheet.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron and Fittings.
Portland Cement.
Crab Winches, Bench Vices, Buckets, Shovels.
One Pumping Engine to lift and force 3,000 gallons per hour, complete.
One Circumferenter, complete.

MAIN'S "PATENT" CONTINUOUS BAR FENCING.

This Fence is now universally admitted to be the best and most secure that can be adopted; from its great durability, and the facility with which it can be erected or removed, is in the end the cheapest.

As compared with a Wire Fence its advantages are—

1st. Its greater strength and weight. The Horizontal Bars being stronger and heavier than Wires, the "Continuous Bar Fencing" is not so easily injured; and what is of great importance, it is visible to animals, and thus accidents by animals running against the Fence are, in general, prevented.

2nd. No stones are required, and therefore a "Continuous Bar Fence" can be erected more quickly, without breaking up the ground and by ordinary labourers.

3rd. No "Stays" or other "Extras" for curves are required.

JAMES W. ALLAN & Co. having been appointed Sole Agents for Messrs. A. and J. Main & Co., are now prepared to give quotations for the above, as also for Wire Fencing, Wire Nettings Ornamental Gates, Railings, &c., &c.

INFANTS' FOOD
as used in
THE ROYAL NURSERIES
and recommended by
Drs. HASSALL AND LANCASTER
and
BARON VON LIEBIG
prepared only by
SAVORY AND MOORE,
Chemists to the Queen.

	Cash.	Credit.
Sold in sealed tins	As. 12	Re. 1

by the
SOLE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS
for India,
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

PURE AND CHEAP MILK.

INDIAN MILK may be drawn from a cleanly and wholesomely fed cow, or from a filthy, ill-fed buffalo.

The PRESERVED MILK of the ANGLO SWISS CONDENSED MILK COMPANY is the produce of well bred, healthy, grass-fed cows, conserved with pure sugar only; of delicious flavour; portable, being equivalent to six times its bulk of Pure Milk; and will keep well for months after opening.

Two years personal experience by the writer have proved its superior palatableness in Cocoa, Coffee, and Tea, and its thorough suitability for the preparation of custards, blancmanges, and puddings of every description. Its wholesomeness and particular advantages for the use of INFANTS and INVALIDS are satisfactorily attested by the following extract from a correspondent.

"When our baby is fed with this Milk, she sleeps from her bed time, 7 o'clock, to 5 in the morning, without a murmur; but if (as we have two or three times tried) we change her diet to the common milk, she is sure to wake and cry during the night, the result I suppose of pain from indigestion. This preserved milk is certainly admirable; I could only wish that we had reared our first upon it."

FOR THE COMPARATIVE COST.—BOMBAY MILK costs 4 as. per seer. The cost of the CONDENSED MILK, bought by the single tin at full credit rates, is equivalent to exactly 3 annas, if bought by the dozen, at cash rates, to 2½ annas, if bought by the case, at cash rates, to 2¼ annas, per seer. The use of the condensed milk therefore effects a DIRECT SAVING on an article of consumption INDISPENSABLE TO EVERY HOUSEHOLD of from 25 to 44 per cent!!! Judgment upon these INDISPUTABLE FACTS may surely be left to the intelligence of the public.

THE PURE CONDENSED MILK

is sold in Sealed Tins at

	Each.	Per dozen.	Per case of 4 dozen.
Cash	Rs. 1 0	Rs. 11 0	Rs. 40 0
Credit	Rs. 1 2	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 45 0

BY THE SOLE AGENTS AND CONSIGNEES,
TREACHER & Co., (Limited).

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
WINE MERCHANTS
TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
AND
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Established in Bombay in the Year 1842,
in London and Bordeaux 1815.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. beg to draw attention to the following selection of their well known Wines and Spirits, fresh supplies of which have recently arrived:—

The Finest Dry CHAMPAGNES that can be shipped.
(Our own Brand.)

		Rs.	as.
MAGNUMS, finest dry	(Labelled)	74	0
FINEST DRY Sparkling, gold foil	,, Qts.	36	0
FINEST SPARKLING, silver foil	,,	32	0
GOOD SPARKLING, do.	,,	27	0

(Also in Pints at Rs. 19-8, Rs. 17-8, and Rs. 14-8.)

SPIRITS.

These are protected by Patent Trade Mark Capsules, and our original Heart-shaped Label.

	Rs.	as.
COGNAC, Old Pale ... Black capsule	32	0
COGNAC, Superior Pale ... Yellow capsule	28	0
COGNAC, Pale ... White capsule	25	0
OLD JAMAICA RUM	22	0
OLD TOM, GIN, 1st Quality	21	0
GENEVA (1 dozen Flasks in a case)	21	0
IRISH WHISKEY	23	0
SCOTCH WHISKEY	21	0

SHERRIES.

Specially selected for Tropical Consumption.
(Our own Brand.)

	Rs.	as.
WHITE SEAL, an ordinary Dinner Wine	15	0
YELLOW SEAL, Pale and Dry, an excellent Dinner Wine	18	8
BROWN SEAL, very Pale Dry and delicate	22	0
BLUE SEAL, extra Pale Dry and delicate	22	0
GREEN SEAL, full bodied, light gold color, Nutty and Dry.	22	0
AMOROSO, very choice, full flavored, soft and Pale	28	0
AMONTILLADO, very choice and superior	32	0
EAST INDIA MADEIRA (one voyage)	33	0

PORTS.

(Our own Brand.)

	Qts. Rs. as.	Pts. Rs. as.
A 1—OLD CRUSTED, choice	36 0	
A 1—GOLD SEAL, an invalid's wine, full and fruity	30 0	
1st Qlty. BLACK SEAL, a Dessert wine, mature	24 8	14 0
2nd ,, RED SEAL, a good wine	18 0	10 8

BORDEAUX.

(Our own Brand.)

		Qts. Rs. as.	Pts. Rs. as.
CHATEAU MOUTON ... Gold capsule	per doz.	30 0	16 0
CHATEAU RAUZAN ... Black capsule	,,	25 0	14 0
CHATEAU PALMER ... Blue capsule	,,	22 0	12 0
CHATEAU LAROSE ... Yellow capsule	,,	18 8	10 8
ST. JULIEN ... Green capsule	,,	17 0	10 0
MEDOC (Cantenac) ... Red capsule	,,	15 8	9 0
MEDOC ... White capsule	,,	13 8	
HAUT SAUTERNES ... Red capsule	,,	22 0	12 0

For particulars of their other Wines, CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. refer their friends and the public to their General Price List.

Orders are executed for not less than 1 dozen quarts or 2 dozen pints of any Wine or Spirit.

DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, Block, Gray's and Block

LAROSE CLARET	Rs. 37
ST. JULIEN CLARET	,, 28

In cases of 1 dozen each.

W. NICOL & Co.

PARTICIPATION CHARENTAISE LA GRANDE MARQUE COGNAC.

LONDON OFFICES (for the trade only), 22 & 23, Gt. Tower Street.

V. JOUANNET, Managing Director, Cognac.

E. VIGNIER, Manager of the United Kingdom.

The largest holders of Vintage 18[illegible] and Old Brandies of the first growth, which can be obtained from all the Wine and Spirit Merchants of India, or can be procured by them, as large consignments have been shipped to the Ports of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Kurrachee, and Rangoon.

Blue Label, 6 years.	Yellow Label, 11 years.
Red Label, 14 years.	White Label, 18 to 40 years.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned—

Carbonell's Sherry	Rs. 3[illegible] per doz.
,, Port	,, 30 ,,
Delbruck Fils' St. Jullien Claret	,, 12 ,,
M. P. Guimaraen's Sherry	,, 20 ,,
,, ,, old Pale dry.	,, 28 ,,
,, Claret	,, 14 ,,
,, ,, Superior	,, 26 ,,
J. Sandbach & Son's Sherry	,, 24 ,,
Wauchope Moodie & Hope's Sherry	,, 25 ,,
Langguth and Kayser's Sparkling Moselle, Nonpareil	,, 30 ,,
,, and Kayser's Sparkling Muscatel	,, 24 ,,
,, ,, ,, Plain	,, 22 ,,

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(Late R. Todd & James.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN COMPANY (Limited), Agents for the above well known Firm, HAVE ON SALE at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per dozen.
CHAMPAGNE, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnums	Rs. 90
Do. do. do.	40
Do. do. do. a Crown	33
MOSELLE, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	40
Do. Fine do. Brand a Crown	30
HOCK, Sparkling, Brand a Crown	30
Do. Fine Still, Red Seal	18
Do. Superior, Green Seal	40
SHERRY, Pale, Blue Seal	23
Do. do. Yellow Seal	29
Do. Golden do.	29
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	33
CLARET, Light, Capsule	15
Do. do. Pints	8
Do. Yellow Seal	23
Do. Red do. Pints	17
Do. do. do. Quarts	32
PORT, Black Seal	26
BRANDY, Vieux Cognac	34
Do. Brand a Crown	24
OLD TOM, Red Seal	18
DRY GIN, Black Seal	18
CURACOA, Sweet or Dry	42
MARASCHINO	48

N. B.—Messrs. Tod-Heatly & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual. Liberal discount for Wholesale Purchasers.

Elphinstone Circle, October, 1869.

WINES, &c.

The following successful bottlings of

BURGUNDY

are strongly recommended. Though cheap, they are too good for diluting.

Pommard	per doz. Rs. 18
Baune	,, ,, 16

HOUSEHOLD CLARET

is extending its reputation.

Quarts .... Rs. 9-8 per dozen.

JULES MUMM'S CHAMPAGNE.

The Crown Brand, imported only by the undersigned, is as yet unapproached in the market notwithstanding severe competition.

Quarts .... Rs. 36 Pints .... Rs. 19

D. S. KEMP & Co.'s BRANDY.

No. 1; Rs. 38 and No. 2; Rs. 25.

SHERRY.

Club Sherry .... Rs. 24

This brand—the only one at present on hand exclusive of Messrs. Kinloch & Co.'s—is mentioned with considerable approval at good tables.

For Messrs. KINLOCH & Co.'s Advertisement see "Times of India."

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BENSON'S

WATCHES Of all kinds	CLOCKS Of all kinds.	GOLD JEWELLERY Of the Newest Designs
LEVER. HORIZONTAL. CHRONOMETER. KEYLESS. CHRONOGRAPH.	DRAWING-ROOM. DINING-ROOM. CARRIAGE. CHURCH. HALL AND SHOP.	BRACELETS. BROOCHES. EAR-RINGS. LOCKETS. NECKLACES.

GOLD LEVER HUNTERS, 14, 18, 23, and 35 Guineas.
SILVER ,, 5, 7, 11, and 20 ,,

Mr. BENSON, who holds the appointment to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, has just published two Pamphlets, enriched and embellished with Illustrations—one upon Watch and Clock Making, and the other upon Artistic Gold Jewellery. These are sent post free on application. Persons living abroad can select the article required, and have it forwarded with perfect safety.

ORDERS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO
25, OLD BOND STREET; and THE CITY STEAM WORKS, 58 & 60, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON;
Or, if preferred, to H. S. King & Co. (late Smith, Elder, & Co.), Bombay, of whom can be obtained the Illustrated Pamphlets.

THE ROYAL VISIT.—SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT TO INDIAN SPORTSMEN.

Mr. J. D. DOUGALL,
GUN AND RIFLE MANUFACTURER,
St. James's Street, London,

Desires to bring into special notice the fact of his having had the sole charge of the equipment of H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh, for his present voyage and visit to India.

The unrivalled skill of the Advertiser in adapting Rifles and Shells of his own invention to Indian requirements, &c., &c., having obtained for him the patronage of their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh, he now announces that all Indian orders are executed with the same care and fidelity as for the Royal Family.

Drawings, Prices, &c., &c., post free on application.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET dull. Some inquiry for Manockjee Petit Spinning Co.'s shares.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Noml. value of sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	10p.ct	Agra Bank	120
22,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,550
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	615
10,000	500	100		Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	180
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct	Ditto of Madras	1,550
30,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	330
40,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	190
37,096	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	135
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	440

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 11 7/16d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11⅞d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 15/16d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	2s. 0 1/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100¼
Do	30 days' sight	100 par.
Do.	60 days' sight	99⅞
Madras	At sight	100 par.
Do.	30 days' sight	99⅞
Chin	60 Do. do	222

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs.	10-6
Bank of England Notes	,,	10-4
Carolus	,,	290
Mexican Dollars	,,	220
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	203
Bar Silver	,,	106-1
Gold Leaf	,,	15-10
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,,	16
Australian Gold	,,	196-9

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

CALCUTTA.—5TH JANUARY, 1870.

Government Securities.—4 per cents sold at Rs. 94-14 or 5-2 discount, and small amounts at 2 annas higher. 5 per cents of 1856-57 were purchased for orders at Rs. 108-8. Upwards of 3 lakhs of 5½ per cents were bought by different parties at Rs. 112-14. Some 13 years' Debentures were placed at Rs. 108-8. Bank of Bengal shares were in demand at Rs. 1,450, without finding a seller.—*Englishman.*]

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 10.

Nuthall, Colonel, Royal Artillery, on duty, from England.
Furlong, Captain, 21st Fusiliers, on duty, from Poona.
Fancett, Captain, 1st Royals, on leave, from Kurrachee.
Lock, Major, 108th Regiment, on duty, from ——
Clutterbuck, Captain, 29th Punjab Infantry, from leave, from Europe.
Walcott, Lieutenant, Commissariat Department, on duty, from Bhosawul.
Iredell, Captain, Bombay Staff Corps, from medical certificate, from England.
Guise, Ensign, 3rd Regiment, to join, from England.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 10.

Chambers, Captain, H. M.'s 39th Regiment, to join to Ferozepore.
Nuthall, Colonel, Royal Artillery, on duty to Kamptee.
Fancett, Captain, 1st Royals, on leave, to England.
Westmoreland, Captain, Royal Regiment, to join, to Lahore.
Danbery, Captain, Royal Engineers, to Calcutta.
Purcett, Captain, Invalid Establishment, to join, to Poona.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, Jan. 5.)

Lieutenant C. H. Garbett, Assistant Commissioner, Maunbhoom, is promoted to the Second Grade of Assistant Commissioners, with effect from the 1st instant.

Mr. A. H. Warde-Jones, Sub-Registrar of Jessore, on leave, is transferred to Gya.

Mr. J. G. Farquharson, Sub-Registrar of Gya, who has just returned from his deputation as an Assistant Superintendent of Police, is appointed to be Sub-Registrar of Jessore.

Mr. C. F. Carnac, Opium Agent of Benares, is allowed subsidiary leave for twenty-one days from the 14th February next, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on Furlough.

The following Officers are allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, from the dates mentioned against their respective names preparatory to proceeding to Europe on Furlough, viz:—

Mr. R. V. Cockerell, Magistrate and Collector of Hooghly, from the 1st February next, or any subsequent date.

Mr. E. E. Lowis, Magistrate and Collector of Maldah, from the 5th February 1870.

Mr. A. C. Brett, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Bhaugulpore, from any date after the 22nd April 1870.

Mr. V. Irwin, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Hooghly, from the 7th January 1870.

Mr. T. Smith, Deputy Commissioner of Gowalparah, from the 31st of January 1870.

Mr. C. E. C. Merrington, Officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Gya, from the 1st April next, or any subsequent date.

Captain J. C. C. Daunt, V.C., to officiate in the First Grade of District Superintendents of Police, from the date on which he may take charge of his duties at Dinapore

Dr. J. M. Cameron, Civil Assistant Surgeon of Monghyr, is granted leave for three months.

Mr. C. D. Linton, Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Jessore, for two months.

Subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days is granted to each of the undermentioned officers, with effect from the dates mentioned against their respective names, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on Furlough, viz.:—

Mr. E. S. Pearson, Judge of Tirhoot, from 15th April 1870.

Mr. C. S. Belli, Judge of Rajshahye, from 8th March 1870.

Mr. C. Toogood, Judge of Beerbhoom, from 25th April 1870.

Mr. A. E. Russell, Judge of Burdwan, from 13th March 1870.

Mr. G. G. Morris, Judge of Backergunge, from the 1st April next, or any subsequent date.

Mr. J. M. Lewis, Officiating Judge of Gya, from 4th April 1870.

Mr. A. Levien, Officiating Judge of Rungpore, from 10th March next, or any subsequent date.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

(*Fort Saint George Gazette*, Jan. 4.)

Lieutenant A. B. Edgcome, R.E., Executive Engineer of the 4th grade, preparatory leave for one month.

Mr. James Innes Minchin, Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Vizagapatam, to act as Chief Secretary to Government until further orders.

Mr. David [illegible], to act as Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Malabar, during the absence of Mr. J. Cameron on leave, or until further orders.

Mr. George Duncan Irvine, to be an Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the Madras District.

Captain H. Smally, R.E., Executive Engineer of the 4th grade, is posted to the Kistna District.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following promotion, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Major-General) Hubert Marshall to be Colonel, having completed 10 years as Substantive Lieutenant-Colonel. Date of Commission, 2nd January 1870.

The leave on medical certificate granted in G. O. G. 13th July 1869, to Colonel G. W. Russell, of the Staff Corps, Paymaster, Mysore Circle, is extended to the 1st July 1870.

The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe:—

Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Abdy, of the Staff Corps, 2nd in Command and Squadron Officer 2nd Regiment Light Cavalry, on furlough for two years, and to embark from Madras.

Captain A Curtois, of the Cavalry General List, 2nd Squadron Subaltern 2nd Regiment Light Cavalry, on furlough for two years, and to embark from Madras.

Major H. S. Rammell, of the Staff Corps, Wing Officer 25th Regiment Native Infantry, Officiating 2nd in Command and Wing Officer 24th Regiment Native Infantry, on furlough for two years, and to embark from Bombay.

The undermentioned officers have returned to their duty by permission of the Home Government, without prejudice to their rank:—

Major R. T. Snow, Staff Corps, Officiating Wing Officer, 26th Regiment Native Infantry, Major T. O'Neill, Staff Corps, General duty at Cannanore, 2nd Captain H. Smalley, Royal (Madras) Engineers.—Arrived at Madras on the 2nd January 1870.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—10TH JANUARY.

London	Cotton	£2 5s. 0d.	Nom.p.ton
	Cases	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.	
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d.	,,
	Wooden Ships	£1 10s. 0d.	
	Myrabolans & Coir bdls	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d.	
	Seeds	£0 15s. 0d. to £1 0s. 0d.	
Havre	Cotton	£2 10s. 0d.	Nominal.
	Coffee	Nominal	
Overland	Steamers	£4 0s. 0d. to £4 5s. 0d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 10s. 0d	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 6	per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30	per chest.
	Sailing Ships		Nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0	per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 13 to 14 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.	

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
10	Haneman	Milligan	Liverpool, Aug. 28.
	Anna	Gunnufsion	Liverpool, Aug. 26.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
10	Glenlora	Edwards	Rangoon.
	Reigate	Norris	Ceylon and Colombo.
	Dacca (s)	Day	Kurrachee.
	Windsor Castle	Douglas	Kurrachee.
	Abyssinia (s)	Templeton	Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
	M. S. Elphinstone (s)	Dupuy	Coast and Goa.
	Mula (s)	Coates	Persian Gulf.
	Gunga (s)	Child	Aden, Jeddah & Suez.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Sumatra, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer Comorin, to Kurrachee.
Steamer Shaftesbury, to Hongkong.
Ship Nimrod, to Calcutta.

BENGAL.

The Telegraph of January 4th has the following:—ARRIVALS—Barque Karnak, F. Brindeaus, Newcastle 16th October 1869; and Ship Northumberland, [B], W. Ford, Moulmein 21st December 1869.

DEPARTURES—Ship Houghton.

Passengers per Ship Northumberland—J H Gilbert, Esq. Mrs [illegible]

The Telegraph of January 5th has the following:—

DEPARTURES—[illegible], Ships [illegible], Flower of the [illegible]

MADRAS.

DEPARTURE—January 4th, [illegible], McCallum, Calcutta.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.—VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office of the Bombay Gazette" Press.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Press.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1869

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

MULLEN—January 8th, at Mazagaum, the wife of Mr. T. G. Mullen, of a daughter.

DEATH.

FLETCHER—January 9th, at Nepean Sea Road, Duncan Fletcher, Esq., of the Metal Mart.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

ALLAN—PURVIS—December 14th, at 222 Buchanan Street, Glasgow, by the Rev. Norman Macleod, D.D. Her Majesty's Chaplain for Scotland, Alexander Allan, Esq., Merchant, Bombay, to Christina Croall, youngest daughter of John Purvis, Esq., late of Balbirenie Mills, Markinch, Fifeshire.

DEATH.

NOWELL—December 13th, at Harborne near Birmingham, the beloved wife of Thomas Nowell, Esq., Contractor, deeply regretted by every one that knew her.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

DUNNE—December 31st, at Sooburncolly, Mymensingh, the wife of A. D. Dunne, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

DAVIS—KEAN—December 29th, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Revd. J. Cave-Browne, W. Parry Davis, District Superintendent of Police, Midnapore, to Margaret, youngest daughter of the late Dr Archibald Kean.

BOLTON—ROBERTS—January 4th, at St. Stephen's Church, Kidderpore, by the Revd. J. Cave-Browne, M. A., Mr. Alexander Joseph Bolton, to Catherine Margaret, youngest daughter of the late Alexander Roberts, Esq.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

SHARP—January 4th, at Bangalore, the wife of F. R. H. Sharp, Esq., Madras Civil Service, of a daughter.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTH.

TREGEAR—January 1st, at Buxa Bhootan, the wife of Captain V. W. Tregear, 41st Regiment B. I., a son.

MARRIAGE.

ELLIS—POGSON—January 3rd, at Chinsurah, by the Rev. J. T. Babonau, William Verner Ellis, Lieutenant 25th Punjaub Native Infantry, to Augusta, second daughter of W. R. Pogson, Esq., Hooghly.

DEATH.

NASH—January 1st, at Dehra Doon, Lieutenant General Joseph Nash, C.B., Bengal Army, in his 75th year.

CALDWELL—January 3rd, at Roorkee, of concussion of the brain caused by his horse falling with him, Andrew Black, beloved son of the Rev. J. Caldwell, American Mission—aged 21 years.

BOMBAY ASSEMBLIES.—SUBSCRIBERS are informed that an ASSEMBLY will take place on TUESDAY EVENING, the 11th January, at the house on Malabar Hill lately occupied by Mr. Pigott, kindly placed at the disposal of the Committee by Mr. Kessowjee Naik.

H. J. STOCK, Captain,
Honorary Secretary.

Marine Lines, 6th January 1870.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1870.

WE reprint elsewhere a letter addressed by Mr. R. W. Crawford, Governor of the Bank of England, to *The Times*. It is on a topic which will ever be interesting to Bombay, and will touch, once more, the feeling of pride in the old Indian Navy which is so justly cherished among us. It concerns the services of an officer of that force, "happily still among us," as Mr. Crawford writes, though not among us in Bombay. The officer referred to is Captain J. H. Wilson, the first to take a steam ship from Bombay to Suez and from Suez to Bombay; and, therefore, one of the foremost pioneers of the Overland route.

We, like Mr. Crawford, have not a word to say in derogation of Mr. Waghorn's merits and services; but at a time when he was advocating the Cape route for steamers between England and India, and Calcutta as the port of entry and departure on this side, Captain Wilson was the advocate of a steam line between Bombay and Egypt. He not only made the voyage there and back in 1830, but he staked his standing with the East India Directors by persistently dwelling, not only on the advantages of steam-ships, but on the practicability of the Overland route. The voyage of the Hugh Lindsay was a great feat of management and seamanship. There were no well-marked charts, no series of light-houses. The officer of the old Indian Navy had to use his judgment and trust to his skill in navigation. It was a striking exploit, and deserves ample space in the history of the Suez Canal that is to be. Sir John Malcolm espoused the project to which Captain Wilson was devoted from a very early period; but the Court of Directors did not approve, and Captain Wilson was driven into retirement. To demonstrate the feasibility of the voyage, Wilson gave up a lucrative appointment, but he got nothing for his forwardness in serving his country, except, after much nagging, the pay of the appointment he had held, and cadetships for his sons. The judgment of the East India Company on steam and on the Overland route proved to be fallacious; but it could not withstand the force applied by the demonstrations of practical men; and now we have, not only the Overland route for passengers and goods, and the Overland railway, but the Suez Canal which will deprive the route of its distinguishing title as far as Egypt is concerned, and fill Bombay harbour with the steam marine of all nations. We sympathise with Mr. Crawford's effort to obtain recognition for Wilson as well as Waghorn; and if the latter, whose exertions were later, is to have a memorial in Egypt, let the name of Wilson be near it, and let Wilson also have his memorial in Bombay. A fitting inscription would be his name and the phrase—Pioneer of the Overland Route to Europe.

THE new French Ministry does not look as if it would stand long. The Emperor has secured what must be practically his own men in the War Office, the Marine, the Public Works, the Ministry of Commerce, the Department of Public Instruction, and the Imperial Household, where Marshal Vaillant, the great pluralist, still holds his own. M. Emile Ollivier, himself, is supposed to have gone a long way in the direction of purely imperialist views. Count Daru comes of an imperialist family, but is described as having leanings towards the Left. M. Buffet, a man of great ability, has for many sessions played an independent part, although he usually voted with the majority when the Left impeached imperial policy. His leanings are like those of Count Daru, and the Chevalier de Valdrome comes within the same category. But Count de Talhouet, M. Louvet, and M. Segris are liberal imperialists and are taken from the right section of the new, shall we call it, party? General Lebœuf and Admiral Rigault de Genouilly can have few opinions that are not those of the Emperor, or ready to give place to his. Thus the Ministry is a compromise. There is not a single man in it holding extreme views on either side. In some respects this fact should tell in its favour; but what may be doubted is the ability of M. Emile Ollivier to guide his team and make them run well together. Several ardent supporters of the revolt against imperialism, pure and simple, find no place at all. Numerous and sharp attacks are certain to be made upon the new men, from the extreme sections on both sides; and covert attacks from old friends and from the Ministers who have been dispossessed. On the other hand, if they pull well together, the fact that they have such wide relations with the old majority may conduce to their success, and enable them to beat off the ultra-Imperialists on one side, and the ultra-Liberals and Reds on the other.

Moreover, the speech of the Emperor implies that he has actually accepted something like Ministerial responsibility as the rule of executive government. He speaks of sharing responsibility with the great bodies of the State. If this be so, then it renders the task of M. Emile Ollivier's Cabinet more arduous, because they will have to bear the odium of administration; they will not be able to say, as old Ministers said, that they are the mere servants of the Emperor; and they have not, what an English Cabinet has, a compact party to rely on, able, if need be, to get the better of the head of the State. The Emperor tells us that the authority he holds from the nation has not been diminished; and he styles what he has conceded privileges. But in that case he either usurped powers not granted by the nation, or he has parted with some; for a gulf separates personal rule from ministerial responsibility. Plainly the Emperor desires it to be believed that he had, for the good of the State, assumed extraordinary powers, and that now, having done a great part of his work, and being wearied with his long journey under heavy burdens, he relieves himself of part of the weight, and feels stronger for the change. The next few months will be a time of trial to the Emperor, to the new plan, and especially to the Ministers who have courageously undertaken to set it a-going. The best view of the case for the rest of the world is that the experiment will confine French attention chiefly to French affairs. It is not impossible that the spring will see more than one of the old Ministers again in office, and M. Emile Ollivier once more in opposition or obscurity.

THE commercial or the speculative world has gone mad about submarine telegraphic lines, so some people say, but we are far from seeing the end of that kind of enterprise. England, within a year or two, is to be united to China, and when that is done there will be a missing link which will have to be supplied. We mean a submarine line from Bombay to Galle. As soon as all Eastern messages have to be forwarded to Bombay on their road to Europe and America, the public will not be satisfied with a land line to Ceylon. They will demand the speed and certainty of a submarine line. It is too early, probably, to set about the work in earnest, but not too early to point out what will be a necessity. The cost of the line would be, comparatively, a bagatelle; about £200,000 or so. Perhaps Governments, Companies, and projectors will bear it in mind.

THE Government of India, we observe, has sanctioned the adoption of a penal scale of dietary in all jails, to the followed at the option of the officer in charge. The punishment, however, is to be discontinued if it is found inefficacious.

THE Home Government, says the "Pioneer," still preserves profound silence as to the employment of Indian officers in Persia; nor has anything yet been heard as to Sir William Mansfield's successor in the command in chief.

MR. FILGATE, and one or two more of the staff of Sir Seymour Fitgerald, will, the "Pioneer" believes, visit Agra and Delhi on their way to Bombay from Calcutta.

THE Agent of Reuter's Telegram Company has received an intimation from Kurrachee to the effect that the revenue of Britain for the past year, which was given in the telegram of January 1st, was telegraphed from London as £70,750,000, and not £73,250,000 as published in Bombay.

A POSSIBLE result of Sir Neville Chamberlain's association with the Duke of Edinburgh, may be, (says the "Friend of India,") his appointment as military member of council in succession to Sir Henry Durand. Sir Neville is certain to be a dangerous rival of General Norman, whose views on Irregularism he shares, if we may judge from the report of Sir John Lawrence's committee, of whom he was one, at the time when the amalgamation of the armies took place.

THE "Delhi Gazette" understands that Messrs. Garrard and Co. of London, the celebrated silversmiths, have received orders from the Marquis of Blandford, the Marquis of Huntly, and the Earl of Gosford, to prepare for His Highness the Maharajah of Jummoo and Cashmere a magnificent and costly candelabra. This gift is in return for the great hospitality shown by His Highness to their lordships during their visit to Cashmere. The four sides of the base will contain their lordships' coats of arms and the inscription, supporting figures on horseback and on foot, and will be a work of real art.

POLITICAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 17TH DECEMBER.

THE finished diplomatist now at the head of the Colonial Office has gained an easy victory over the agitators who proposed to establish in London a council of representatives of the various colonies to assist him in his labours and keep him in the right road by supplying him with a truly imperial policy. No sooner had Lord Granville received a copy of the letter addressed in August last by Messrs. Youll, Blaine, and Sewell, to the governments of the colonies, inviting them to form such a council in order to counteract the manifest tendency of the Colonial Office to dismember the empire, than he quietly wrote a circular despatch, pointing out how unlikely it was that the proposed plan of improving the administration of the colonies would attain its end. "In the first place," he urged, "the attempt to cover by one arrangement all the principal colonies enjoying representative governments appears to me injudicious. The questions which most seriously affect individual colonies in relation to the mother-country have often in their nature and treatment little connection with those which arise in others." The Minister marks very clearly in this sentence the radical difference between England's colonial empire to-day and that of last century. It was possible for the English colonies in North America to combine against the mother-country for the redress of common grievances and the furtherance of common interests. But what is there in common between Canada and Australia, New Zealand and the West Indies? All these colonies are only connected with one another by their dependence on Great Britain; and if the tie which binds them to this country is slight, that which binds any one of them to the rest, independently of England, is quite imperceptible. On what foundation, then, could they establish a council, in which England should be unrepresented, but which should yet be duly qualified to act in the name of all the colonies? Take the question of the New Zealand war, which has been the immediate cause of all the recent stir about the relations between the mother-country and the colonies. The Colonial Council might easily pass a vote of sympathy with our countrymen in New Zealand; but what practical decision could it come to as to providing men and money to carry on the war? The colonists would hardly venture to ignore the parliament of the United Kingdom altogether by resolving that it was the duty of the people of Great Britain to tax themselves in order to restore peace in New Zealand; and, if they were to agree to any such absurd resolution, it would only make matters worse than they are at present; for, whether we are ready or not to give up our colonies, we are certainly not ready to give up the right of taxing ourselves. But would the Council determine that all the colonies should contribute, along with England, towards the defence of New Zealand? It is hardly credible that they could come to a unanimous vote in favour of the adoption of this new policy of mutual dependence, acknowledging themselves bound by imperial duties, as well as partakers of imperial privileges; and without absolute unanimity the policy must end in disaster. What would the Canadians say to a proposal to make them pay part of the cost of reducing the Maories to submission; and what English minister would be mad enough to attempt enforcing a new imperial tax on an American colony? The decisions of the Council would therefore, in all probability, be worthless. Lord Granville put the matter in another light, in his interview with the Colonial deputation on Wednesday, by asking whether the Canadians would have consented to the interference of representatives of the West Indies, or the Cape, in determining how the transfer of the Hudson's Bay territory to the Dominion should be carried into effect. And the colonial governments themselves must have felt the full force of the dexterous appeal made to them by the Minister in his despatch—"As a general rule it appears to me that the wishes of the colonists are likely to be more faithfully and effectually brought before the Home Government by the local ministers, than by a body of gentlemen resident in London acting in pursuance of their own views, or of mere written instructions, under influences not always identical with those which are paramount in the colony";—for the Colonists' circular has met with no response from the communities it was sent to; the gentlemen who drew it up have been forced to declare that they had no intention of acting in hostility to the Colonial Office, and Lord Granville on Wednesday politely "chaffed" them on the "collapse" of the whole agitation. The Minister, however, did more than this. With good sense and good taste, he explained that Mr. Gladstone's government is not anxious to cut the colonies adrift. The principle maintained in the New Zealand case was that a colony which prides itself on its capacity to manage its own affairs, and is always boasting of its self-reliant policy, must be prepared to pay the expense of seeing that policy carried out; and that imperial expenditure must carry with it the burden of imperial control. But Lord Granville now says that he would be "exceedingly sorry to see England deprived of all her colonies," and that, "though this country will never attempt to retain them by brute force, the bonds which unite us, though slender, are elastic, and much stronger than some suppose." The policy of the Ministry has not weakened those bonds. It has only shown the colonists that they were labouring under a delusion in supposing we owe them an obligation for their courtesy in still acknowledging their dependence on England, and has frightened them into a understanding that the connexion with the mother-country is of far more value to them than to us. We are in no greater danger than we were two years ago of losing our colonies, but we have succeeded in making people who boast that the wealth-producing power of each member of their community is thirty times that of the average British taxpayer a little ashamed of calling upon England for troops and ships to protect them, and wishing to pay her only with sentimental reminiscences of common forefathers and a common literature.

There is some chance that even the Irish land question will become of secondary importance to the English education question next session. All through the country the agitation in favour of a system of national unsectarian education is spreading—the Liberals who object to all compulsory religious teaching being aided now by Evangelicals, who fear that if they insist on having a denominational system in England, Parliament will be unable to resist the demand for the establishment of a similar system in Ireland, with the result of placing the education of four-fifths of the Irish people entirely in the hands of the Roman Catholic priests. Then again the corresponding movement in a higher grade for the abolition of all religious tests in the election to fellow-ships at the universities has made remarkable progress since the close of last session. The *Times*, in an analysis of the Cambridge Memorial presented to the Premier this week, shows that now a majority of "the very men who for the most part would have these very appointments in their hands, are prepared to dispense with the restrictions designed presumably for their benefit or security." But the remarkable letter of Mr. Auberon Herbert, resigning his fellowship at Oxford, goes a good deal beyond the intentions of these reformers. Mr. Herbert, a brother of Lord Carnarvon, is known as an enthusiastic convert to advanced liberalism, and he now frankly informs the president of St. John's College, Oxford, that he has decided to resign his fellowship "for two reasons—first, because I do not believe in the articles of the Church of England; and, secondly, because I am entirely opposed to the system of fellowships." Mr. Herbert promises to state in a few days how he thinks the funds, now unwisely and unjustly appropriated for fellows, might be used for the advantage of the whole people; and his explanation will be looked for with much curiosity. His letter reminds me of a conversation I had some time ago with one of the leaders of the New Liberals—a University man who has made himself a name both in literature and politics, and who, in speaking about education, said he was quite sure the people would never consent to be specially taxed for the support of a system of national instruction, which nevertheless they were bent on getting, and that they would provide themselves with the necessary means by appropriating for the national benefit the misapplied educational endowments of the church and the great universities. The only use now, as he put it, of a large number of fellowships is to support young gentlemen in London while they are waiting to get into practice at the bar: and though many of these fellows are excellent companions, whom one would not mind lending a five-pound note to if they were in distress, still there should be some other fund for their maintenance than one which was intended for the encouragement of learning in England. The plan of these thorough-going reformers is to redistribute the endowments, so as to give every large town in the country a local university, and thus bring the benefits of a liberal education home to the mass of the people, instead of confining them to the small minority who can afford to go up to seek them at Oxford or Cambridge.

While liberalism is thus steadily advancing in England, it is a surprising contrast to find the phalanx of bishops at Rome, on which the Pope relies to maintain his extravagant and reactionary doctrines, led by English prelates. It is said that the English and Irish bishops are without an exception ultramontanes; and Archbishop Manning is the recognized chief of the majority which is resolute to proclaim the Pope's infallibility. But is not the conduct of these prelates quite intelligible? In continental countries, and more especially in France and Italy, Roman Catholic prelates are great dignitaries of the state, and if they no longer govern the country, they at least have so much sympathy with the actual rulers that they can take an interest in other than purely religious affairs, and feel proud of being Frenchmen or Italians before remembering they are Catholics. But in England the Roman Catholics are a small minority, to whom the general policy of their country must, as a rule, be eminently distasteful. They have no interest in cultivating national feelings, and are rather inclined to exaggerate the differences between themselves and ordinary Englishmen, and to hold their duties as citizens of no account in comparison with their religious obligations as servants of the church. Of course this sentiment of devotion to the Pope is intensified in the converts, of whom Archbishop Manning himself is the most conspicuous. It is hardly to be wished, in the interest of free thought, that the Pope and his faithful followers should not have their way in the Council. His Holiness appears to have made sure of victory, by decreeing that no proposition shall be submitted to the Council which has not previously been approved by a committee of prelates selected by himself; and as he is sure of a majority in the Council, he may even be able to prevent the Bishop of Orleans, who leads the liberal opposition, from getting a hearing. But perhaps it is too much to hope that even the obstinacy of Pius IX. will lead him to run the risk of creating a new schism in the church by outraging the feelings of the most distinguished continental prelates. Even the Pope must at last, one must think, be brought to see the folly of shutting himself and his friends up in a dark room and recording a solemn protest against the existence of the light of day.

The *Times* this morning publishes a letter from "D. J. S.," an Anglo-Indian, who was present at the opening of the Suez Canal, and who echoes the usual complaint that English influence has decayed utterly in Egypt. It is quite true that the educated Egyptians talk French and have a fancy for French ways of living; but the diplomatic victory just gained for the Sultan over the Khedive by Mr. Elliot, our ambassador at Constantinople, shows that in political matters we can still hold our own. Indeed, Ismail Pasha must by this time have taken to heart for himself this moral of the recent festivities, that it profits a man little in these days to be *aux petits soins* with the sovereigns of European states. It is doubtful, too, if with all our undoubted indifference for what the Viceroy and his subjects may think of, we are really more unpopular than the French themselves are in Egypt. M. de Lesseps grandly says that the Canal Company will find money to finish its work, and wants no assistance from foreign nations. But how much money has it got out of Egypt, and what do the unfortunate people of that country think of an undertaking of which they have paid most of the cost, while its principal benefits and all the glory of its completion belong to foreigners? I know, for a fact, that the Viceroy himself by no means shares M. de Lesseps's easy negligence with regard to the pecuniary prospects of the canal. In the course of a conversation he had last month with some Englishmen of good mercantile standing, he asked them with much earnestness, after making a few civil speeches about matters of general interest, whether they thought that the successful opening of the canal would induce English capitalists to buy some of the shares. The French managers of the canal have good reason for rejoicing; but can the Viceroy feel particularly grateful to men who have filled his treasury with paper that no one will buy from him?

J. M. M.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, 4TH JANUARY.

THE NEW MEMBER FOR LONGFORD.

Mr. Rugent (sic) has been elected a Member of Parliament for Longford.

THE NEW FRENCH MINISTRY.

The constitution of the new Ministry has given the greatest satisfaction in France.

RESIGNATION OF THE SPANISH MINISTRY.

The Spanish Ministry have resigned in consequence of the definite refusal of the Italian Government to allow the Duke of Genoa to accept the crown of Spain.

THE BOMBAY MAILS.

The Bombay Mail of the 11th December was delivered in London on the 3rd instant.

The "Behar," with the outward Indian Mails, left Suez for Bombay on the 2nd instant, at 5 P. M., one hour before contract time.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

THE end of this week may probably enough see the Great Leviathan lying quietly at anchor in Bombay Harbour. According to letters received she was to leave St. Vincent on 24th November, and ought to make Bombay within the next seven days. Preparations for her arrival are now being actively carried forward, and when she reaches Bombay everything will be ready. First, we have no doubt, every one will be anxious to know in what way the advent of the great ship will be signalled. Should she arrive during the day the signal will be the Jack of the old Company, generally known as "the gridiron," which will be hoisted to the top of the Observatory Flagstaff; and should she arrive during the the night, the pilot will, whenever he gets on board, cause a rocket to be fired, then a gun, and afterwards another rocket. Notwithstanding the great size of Bombay Harbour, the anchorage for the Great Eastern was a matter which required some attention, for when laden the ship draws 36 feet. Captain Pryce, Master Attendant, has however, selected a suitable anchorage, a little more than a mile east by south from the Middle Ground. According to the chart, about forty feet of water is to be found at low water spring tides in this part of the harbour; but to make assurance doubly sure, Captain Pryce, with Mr. Corke and Mr. Jolly, First and Second Assistants to the Master Attendant, accompanied by Mr. Cruickshank, agent in Bombay of the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company, have taken soundings and found the depth of water indicated on the chart, with a fine soft muddy bottom. The position to be occupied by the ship has been buoyed off by five buoys. That position being, as we have said, upwards of a mile off the Middle Ground, the ship will, while lying there, be well clear of the ordinary shipping—will in fact lie rather more than half a mile beyond the outermost vessel. We may here add that Captain Robinson, Marine Superintendent, and the Master Attendant, Captain Pryce, are giving their valuable assistance in arranging for the reception of the Great Eastern and the laying of the shore-end of the cable—assistance the value of which is fully recognized by the Agent of the Telegraph Construction Company.

On the arrival of the Great Eastern, the first matter to be attended to will be coaling. Two vessels with coal on board for her arrived in Bombay some time ago, so that in that respect everything is ready for her. Besides taking on board 5,000 or 6,000 tons of coal, there will of course be other necessary preparations, and it will take nearly a fortnight before she is ready for the laying of the shore end of the cable. During that time, visitors will no doubt be admitted on board, though such arrangements will of course rest with the captain of the ship.

The shore end of the cable, as we stated on a former occasion, will be laid in Back Bay. The selection of a line for the shore end of the cable is, as may be imagined, a matter of very considerable importance. Generally, the coast line of our island is peculiarly unsuitable for this. The bottom best suited for the bed of the cable is a soft sand or mud, in which the cable may bury itself and be protected from abrasion against rocks by the movement of the water. But Bombay is almost entirely surrounded by reefs. A suitable bottom has, however, been found for the shore end. From about two miles and a half W. N. W. from Malabar Point a tortuous, and in some places narrow, line of soft mud and sand runs past Malabar Point at a distance of about a quarter of a mile from the land, just between the reef and the point, then for some distance in an easterly direction, and afterwards south-east to the southmost end of the Back Bay Reclamation. Along this line, which is being marked off by stakes, the shore end of the cable will be laid. When the preparations on board the Great Eastern are completed, she will steam out of the harbour, and anchor off Malabar Hill at the point just mentioned. From the Great Eastern, the cable will be coiled on a large saddle-back barge which has been placed at the disposal of the Telegraph Company's Agent by Government; and this barge will be towed along the staked-off line by a steamer. The paying out of the shore end will thus be a comparatively easy matter. A small building for the temporary accommodation of the electricians is being erected at the southern end of the Esplanade, and the cable will at present terminate there. The office of the Telegraph Company, which is called the British Indian Submarine Telegraph Company, will be at the corner of Ash Lane, near the old Bank of Bombay building, and by and bye a length of cable will be laid from the shore to the office. Government have sanctioned the digging of a trench for this length along the Back Bay Reclamation from the point of contact of the cable with the shore, to the point opposite Ash Lane, and from there it will be carried across the Esplanade to the Company's office.

The shore-end of the cable being laid, the Great Eastern may then, as soon as is thought proper, proceed on her voyage to Aden. The Great Eastern will be accompanied by the s. s. Chiltern, a vessel of about 1,100 tons, which is hourly expected to arrive at Bombay with a portion of the Red Sea section of the cable on board. The Chiltern is now fifty-four days out from Teneriffe, so that she cannot be far distant from these shores. On the voyage the Chiltern will keep about a quarter or half a mile astern of the Great Eastern on the port quarter, ready, should the cable part, to drop an anchor on the exact spot, or to render assistance in case of any other untoward circumstances occurring. On her arrival at Aden, the Great Eastern will lay the shore end of the Bombay section, and the Aden to Suez section shore end will be laid from the Chiltern. The Great Eastern has about 300 miles of the Suez section in her tanks; and immediately on the shore end at Aden being laid, it will be spliced to this length of 300 miles. The s.s. Hibernia, a vessel of about 3,000 tons, which has proceeded direct to Aden from England, will accompany the Great Eastern up the Red Sea, and when the part of the cable carried by the latter is all paid out, the end will be spliced to the Hibernia's lot. The Hibernia will then proceed on her way, and the Great Eastern will return to Suez, coal, and start for England. The Chiltern will accompany the Hybernia as far as she goes, and will then splice her portion of the cable with the end of the Hybernia's. The Chiltern will then proceed to pay out, and will be met by the portion of the cable which has been sent out *via* the Suez Canal. That portion will be carried by the s. s. Hawk, and possibly by a second vessel; and a splice being effected, the laying of the cable will be complete and the glorious, long-desired and long-spoken of project of a submarine line of telegraph between Bombay and Suez will be a reality. And not only that, but by the end of April this year, a submarine cable will probably have been laid between Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta, and as there is already a cable between Malta and Alexandria, we shall then have a submarine line all the way from India to England, except, of course, through Egypt.

When the laying of the cable is completed and is the line is in good working order, it will be handed over to Mr. Stacey, the agent of the British Indian Submarine Telegraph Company, who is at present in Bombay, and who will, we understand, remain in charge of the Company's Bombay office.

Soon after the arrival of the Great Eastern in England she will ship the British Indian Extension Submarine Cable, which is to be laid between Ceylon and Singapore, so that by this time next year the great ship will again be in Indian seas. A magic circle round the world surpassing the Shaksperian conception will now soon be complete. The prospectus has been issued in London of the China Submarine Telegraph Company to complete the communication between Singapore and Hongkong. A cable of 1,640 miles will be laid from the Straits of Malacca to Hongkong, with an intermediate station at the French settlement of Saigon. This cable also will be manufactured by the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company at a cost of £508,000. This cable will be completely laid by June 1871. Subsequently a section will be laid from Hongkong to Shanghai, at a cost of £250,000, and a line will ultimately be laid to Japan.

EXCURSION TO SIEVEGHUR.

HAVING lately been on a very pleasant trip to the old hill-fort of Sieveghur, I do myself the pleasure (with your permission) to give you an account of it, as I think it is likely to prove interesting to most of your readers, whether acquainted or unacquainted with that interesting spot, possessed as it is of historic fame and much exquisite mountain scenery. If you do not object to a longish letter, I will begin from the beginning, promising not to be unnecessarily prosy. Well, sir, to begin—

We composed a party of nine, all well sorted and no adies. The first requisite towards enjoying Sieveghur to visit it in company. The jollier the company the greater the pleasure—but go in company, good or bad. Moreover, be prepared to rough it, as we were. It was about two in the afternoon that we started, leaving Poona in two machines, called phætons, drawn by the merest apology for horses. Thus equipped we proceeded, jolting frightfully about seven miles where we changed horses. The horses that fell to our lot were good-looking brutes,—Don Quixote might have gloried in them,—but they evinced a decided disinclination to anything like locomotion. We had to jump out and put our shoulders to the wheels, whilst some dragged the brutes in front. I played Jehu, and thus we proceeded, pleasantly enough!—when no sooner were we all in our places than the animals again stood stock-still, in that peculiar position by which horses unequivocally express their dissent when urged to go. Out were we again in a trice, pulling, pushing, and whipping, whilst the *ghorawallas* vociferously belched forth a well-seasoned mixture of the choicest abuse, which only Indian ghorawallas can effectively administer. The horses meanwhile kicked with a will and energy worthy of a better cause; at last they were prevailed on to go, when they halted and stopped again, stuck in the stony bed of a *nulla*, one of several which we had to cross on the road (a bad one) to the foot of the hill. The same process as before being resorted to, our steeds bolted again, leaving part of us behind, and stopped (I suppose to pick us up) at the next *nulla*. In this vastly diverting manner we proceeded to within a mile of the village to which we were tending. Here one of the carriage wheels, coming in contact with a stubborn rock, was deprived of its iron hoop. The vehicle being thus *hors de combat*, we had to walk the rest of the way. On reaching the village (I forget its name), chairs were waiting us, in which we were translated to the top of the hill, by a very precipitous and rugged path inaccessible to ponies. There is, however, a longer path adapted for *tats*. Having gone a few steps we passed a huge wooden cage, something like a rat-trap, in which I was told one or two man-eaters are annually secured. This assertion may be credited as one views the dense woods and jungles which cloak the foot of these hills, which become more barren as we climb higher up. Beautiful, but scentless, wild flowers adorned the sides of the neck-break path we ascended, and the beauty of the scenery became more apparent as we drew near the top. The huge precipices over which our path hung, and the strait unguarded windings we had to make, put the braver sort of us in better spirits, whilst such as habitually hug the flat plains of Poona, felt nervous and awed at the sight. As we entered the fort by the first huge portal, standing in stupendous ruin, bright Hesperus welcomed us with his poetic rays. The evening was fine, and the last glow of a glorious sunset still played on the western sky as we completed our somewhat perilous, yet very pleasant, ascent. The fragrance so peculiar to mountain-heights now filled our gratified senses, and the soft, balmy, thuriferous breeze, for which Sieveghur is famous, greeted our approach, and it was rendered more grateful from the heat we had previously suffered. Entering the first massy stone gate, we slipped down a slight decline and passed through another equally massy entrance, the huge wooden doors of which are studded thickly with iron spikes, whilst the venerable grass and the flowering cactus growing wild in the crevices bespeak its antiquity. Thus without opposition we effected our entrance into the once formidable stronghold of the erst-warlike Mahrattas, and bivouacked in a friend's house, formerly used as Bajeerow's arsenal. The darkness now becomes intense, whilst the stars shine with a purer lustre. Being all of us in jovial spirits, and our sense of enjoyment being sharpened with sundry "*B's and P's*," we spent (I assure you) a merry evening, disturbing the solemn stillness of midnight with our innocent mirth and "unquenchable laughter" till, tired out, we succumbed to sleep, and were up before six as fresh as larks. Having quaffed some cups of milkless tea to warm the inner man—as it was a sharp cold morning provocative of appetite and a top-coat—we proceeded for a walk. Sieveghur is one of the many lofty peaks which over-top the various mountain ranges which cover this part of the Deccan and spread as far as the sea on the west. It is a barren, rocky spot—a rough grass grows on some parts, where such few cattle as are kept there browse, whilst the rest is abandoned to the wild growth of the cactus. A few trees might be seen here and there, and the European fachsia and the cherry-tree flower are found flourishing in some gardens. Interspersed with the thorns might be seen the four-leafed wild-rose, so common on the hedges which skirt the green lanes of Merry England. Strawberries are also (said to be) found, but I didn't come across any. Our walk was pleasant and enjoyable. We visited several vast caves filled with water, some of them having massy pillars cut out of the rock, evidently by human hands; but the Brahmins (a few of whom dwell there in charge of a temple) attribute the workmanship to Pandoo! The water in one of these caves is delicious and used for drink. It is called Dave Tankie, being dedicated to some deity. The tradition of the place declares that in this tank were once on a time two sacred fishes, under the immediate providence of the Daveta, and that whoever injured them was sure to die soon after. Some devil-me-care Englishman had the hardihood to shoot one of these finny *protégés* of the Dave, and (*horresco referans*—believe me who will!) was the next day carried off with an attack of cholera! *Judaeus apella credat!* The surviving fish was invisible, or I should like to have tested the veracity of this cock-and-bull story. From this interesting tanky we walked to Bransfield Point, where the view was grand on all sides as far as eye could see. To the west might be seen the hill-fort of Ramghur; more to the south, Raj-torna, another fortified Mahratta stronghold. Beyond these a good eye may discern the distant heights of Mahableshwur; to the south, rise towering the fort of Poorundhur—now used as a sanitarium. Hence, passing by a spot where once stood the treasury of Bajeerow, we cut across to the little temple of Rajaram—a small but durable building, where doubtless in older time the mighty Mahratta chiefs prostrated themselves before a painted block of stone, with a long-tailed monkey on it in bas-relief! From this point the view towards Poona is fine and picturesque, rendered still more so by the lofty temple of Parbuttee, as it crowns the brow of a hill between Sieveghur and Poona. Having much enjoyed this pleasing ramble, we retraced our steps over out-jutting rocks and broken steps cut out of the same.

Sieveghur (*i. e.*, the castle of Sevajee) is about two miles in circumference, and perhaps something more than half a mile across. It is evidently one of those many Mahomedan castles which the great Sevajee, the founder of the power of the Mahrattas, wrested with force or stratagem from the Moguls, thus undermining their empire and consolidating his own. Swooping down like a hawk on some unsuspecting pigeon from these formidable fortresses, Sevajee devastated the country round with fire and sword, routing the Moslem generals taken by surprise, and spreading the terror of his name to the gates of Delhi, thus earning for himself the title of "the mountain-rat" from Aurungzebe, the last and greatest of the Mogul emperors. In those warlike times, when the Mahratta name was a terror in all Hindostan, what a scene must these castles have presented! All alive with the swarm of warriors; bristling with guns ready to pour destruction on the hardy invader; while shouts of triumph and the clang of martial music must constantly have rent the air, as some great chief returned flushed with victory and laden with the spoils of the spoiler! But *now*, low lies the name and trampled down is the power, that once made an Aurungzebe tremble on his throne, and terrified even those who finally vanquished them and possessed their territories! The scenes where a Bajeerow once stalked in all the majesty of power and where war held dominion, is now resigned to the prowling jackal and the bloated vulture breaking the all-pervading solitude with their hungry screams! The tread of the sentinel is no longer heard on the fortified battlements, which still remain picturesque in ruin, to attest the grandeur and might of a now fallen race!

The day you may imagine was passed in good-humoured hilarity, and in the evening we all went on a tour of inspection, seeing the different houses, about fifteen in all, which are there. It is a wonder to me that Sieveghur is not more favoured, as there is place enough for even as many more houses, and to people in Poona, in March, April, and May, when the hot winds sweep the plain, Sieveghur should be a delightful retreat. In the valleys around, the Nimrod would find much *shikar* to keep himself in practice, whilst occasionally a tiger might afford healthy excitement and sport. Snakes there are numerous, but chiefly in the wet weather, when Sieveghur is visited with very heavy rains.

Next morning myself and a few others made a tour of the entire walls; it was exciting work as over gates and bastions and crumbling towers we marched in single file. In some parts the walls were considered very dangerous, which made two of our party desert, being not inclined to return home with a broken neck or dislocated shoulder-bone. In other parts the walls were in surprising preservation, and now and then we went over guns of different sizes, now lying idle and rusting, but still pointed, as they once must have been, to guard the approaches to this impregnable fortress. In our round we came to a fine old gate through which a road lies down to the old village of Callian, it is therefore called the "Callian Gate." The great doors of it are still bristling with huge iron spikes, to present an awful resistance to a train of battering elephants. An inscription in Mahratti is cut over the doors. This gate presents a very fine subject for a sketch, and made me sadly miss my sketch-book. There are besides many other picturesque spots and points which would charm any amateur *dabber*, and make an excellent album. Having thus patrolled the walls, we returned to breakfast with a voracious appetite and did (thanks to the cool, clear, cheering atmosphere of Sieveghur) the fullest justice to our morning's repast.

About 2 P.M. we left this interesting old fort, regretting our inability to prolong our stay. However, I think Sieveghur is just the place for a jolly picnic or a few days' sojourn; anything beyond a week would make it monotonous. On our way back, we paid a visit to the Khurruckwasla water works—which when completed will supply Poona with water, and even Sholapore. A huge wall of some one hundred feet in length will connect together the mountain ranges on both sides of the Moota river, and thus a vast track of country will be turned into an immense lake—greater it is said than the Vehar lake—giving another wonderful instance of what English genius and well-directed energy can accomplish in the face of any obstacle, however great or seemingly insurmountable.

And now, sir, craving your indulgence for so voluminous an epistle, I must conclude, and trust that it will be sufficiently interesting to be deemed worthy of insertion in your valuable paper.

MOUNTAINEER.

Poona, 3rd January.

THE KURRACHEE MARKETS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KURRACHEE, 4TH JANUARY.

THE London mail of the 3rd ultimo reached Kurrachee only last evening, owing to the extraordinary delay in the arrival of the P. & O. steamer at Bombay The state of telegraphic communication with England during the greater part of November last was very unsatisfactory, but during the past month there has been a slight improvement in the time occupied in transmission, and we have advices from Liverpool to the 30th ultimo, quoting Fair Dhollera cotton at 9s. 7/16d. per lb. The latest message to hand from Manchester is dated the 28th December, when 7lbs. shirtings were quoted at 9s. 1½d., 8¼ lbs. at 10s. 9d., and 40's twist at 1s. 4½d.

IMPORTS.—In my report of the 6th ultimo I mentioned how variable our import market had been during the preceding month, and what little prospect there appeared then of a good business. Up to the 23rd of last month there was little or no change in the condition of the market, and during the Christmas vacation all business was entirely suspended; but thanks to the favourable nature of recent advices from England and Bombay, the new year has opened with evident signs of commercial activity in most branches, and the general opinion is that ere long there will be a brisk demand for all descriptions of goods.

During the period under review shirtings to the extent of one thousand two hundred and fifty pieces, 39in. 6lbs., changed hands at Rs. 4-7-0 to Rs. 4-9-0 per piece; eight hundred and fifty pieces, 6½ lbs., at Rs. 5-2-0; two thousand pieces, 7lbs., at Rs. 5-4-0 to Rs. 5-5-0; three thousand four hundred and fifty pieces, 8¾lbs., at Rs. 6-5-0 to Rs. 6-8-0; eleven hundred and fifty pieces, 8lbs. 10-12oz., at Rs. 7-0-0; and twelve hundred and fifty pieces, 9lbs. 10-12 oz., at Rs. 8-5-0 to Rs. 8-5-6.

In grey longcloths no sales took place, and there was an absence even of inquiry.

T cloths commanded but little attention, and the only transaction to note is the sale of about five hundred pieces at Rs. 2-12 per piece.

The same remark applies to madapollams, of which about one thousand nine hundred and seventy pieces, 3lbs., changed hands at Rs. 2-6-0 per piece.

Printers were enquired after, but owing to stocks having been limited there was scarcely any business done.

White figured shirtings continue inactive, and quotations are merely nominal.

Nothing was done in Turkey red cambrics, and mulls continue unchanged.

There were a few sales effected in twills at the quotations now current.

The yarn market continues languid, but prices remain unaltered.

The general tone of the metal trade has been quiet for several months past, and there appear as yet no signs of improvement.

EXPORTS.—A fair amount of business has been done in cotton throughout the past month on native account, and for the China market, at, in some instances, a considerable advance on previous quotations. Yesterday, however, it was reported that advices of a not very favourable character had been received from China, and a fall in prices was in consequence expected, but holders continued firm, being determined not to submit to any reduction whatever. The transactions reported are as follows:—Five hundred bales of "Sind" were sold at Rs. 25-8 to Rs. 26 per maund; about two hundred bales "Dhera Mooltan" at Rs. 26-8 to Rs. 27-8; and one hundred and twenty-five bales "Khoosab" at Rs. 26.

The business in wool has been fair, notwithstanding the unsatisfactory character of the reports from home. Three hundred bales of "Khelat" are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 13 to Rs. 15 according to quality; and about five hundred bales of "Kandahar" at Rs. 18-12 to Rs. 19.

On the whole the tone of the seed market has been by no means unfavourable. In November, it will be remembered, no business whatever was done, but during the past month a few sales took place; of white gingelly (old) 375 candies were sold at Rs. 34; and 1,800 candies (new) at Rs. 37, to be delivered next month.

The demand for grain is still confined to local requirements. The current quotations are almost the same as they were when I wrote my last report.

Hemp continues stagnant, and is fast giving way in value.

Saltpetre has been in little request, and prices are declining.

Oils continue dull of sale.

The indigo market has exhibited some signs of animation. A moderate business has been done for the Persian Gulf at Rs. 95 to 100 for "Khyrpore," and Rs. 85 to 90 for "Mooltan."

The hide trade continues inanimate.

FREIGHTS.—There is hardly anything to notice in the position of our freight market. The Beth Shan, 663 tons, which arrived from London on the 15th of last month, has been engaged by Messrs. Noonan, Maher, and Co. to carry a cargo of salt hence to Calcutta at Rs. 8 per ton. The Norwood, 786 tons, which came in on the 20th ultimo, has not entered into any engagement as yet; nor has the Concordia, 399 tons, which put in her appearance here last Sunday morning with a large cargo of iron from Stockholm. The Jane Kilgour, 464 tons, which arrived on the 1st instant, is under charter, having been taken up in Bombay for Marseilles or Genoa, calling at Gibraltar for orders, at 60s. per ton. The *Sindian* states that Messrs. Shumsoodeen Tyabjee and Co. of this city intend sending in her a large quantity of gingelly seed to Havre. During the past month the following vessels cleared from our harbour:—On the 2nd, the Trevanion for Calcutta, with a cargo of 14,000 cwts. of salt; on the 7th, the Parana for Liverpool with 2,706 bales of cotton, 979 bales of wool, 875 cwts. of rapeseed, and 271¼ cgs. of hides and skins; on the 18th, the Cotia Futtey Khair for China *via* Bombay, with 20 bales of cotton; on the 20th, the Luckmee Persad for ditto, with 25 bales of cotton; and on the two following days, the Gunga Dowlut and Cotia Madew Persad, also for China *via* Bombay, with 25 and 28 bales of cotton respectively; on the 22nd, the Sultana sailed for London with 714 bales of cotton, 545 bales of wool, 78 bales of flax and hemp, 2,119½ cwts. of rapeseed, 187½ cwts. of gingelly seed, 122¾ cwts. of gum, 50¼ cwts. of tea, 1857 cgs. of hides and skins, 55¾ cwts. of indigo, 82½ cwts. of linseed, and 2,614¼ cwts. of dates; on the 23rd, the Chanticleer left for Calcutta with 20,000 cwts. of salt; and on the 28th, the Abyssinia for China via Bombay, with 116 bales of cotton.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 10th 11-55 A.M.—Cable communication perfect to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line right to Tabreez. Latest dates from Great Britain *via* Turkey, 7th January, 1 P A.M.; 2nd January, 2 A.M.; Service, 30th December 10-45 P.M. private.

AT a meeting in Belfast which followed the Protestant banquet held there the other day, Mr. Johnstone, M.P., strongly advocated the repeal of the Party Processions Act, and said he wished to "forget the past." He would be glad to forget the chief secretaryship of Lord Mayo. "He has gone," said Mr. Johnstone, "to high honours in a hotter climate, and we can afford to forget him in Bengal." The mention of his lordship's name, the reporters state, was received with groans.

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THE CONCERT AT KURRACHEE IN AID OF THE K. E. & I. E. SCHOOL BUILDING FUND.

[FROM OUR KURRACHEE CORRESPONDENT.]

DURING no previous year have the citizens of Kurrachee been provided with such a round of amusements of a varied and intellectual character as during the past two weeks; but among these entertainments the concert given in Frere Hall, on the evening of Saturday the 1st of January, in aid of the Kurrachee European and Indo-European School Building Fund, was pre-eminently the best, surpassing the most sanguine expectations of even the critical and fastidious. It was under the immediate patronage of Sir William and Lady Merewether, and the hall was crowded with a large and fashionable audience. The programme was a most attractive one, and reflected considerable credit upon the taste and judgment of Mr. Samuel Carter, the head master of the institution above alluded to, and those who assisted him *con amore* in his task. The principal singers comprised the leading members of Kurrachee society, to wit, Mrs. Bonus, Captain and Mrs. Phelps, Mrs. Mackay, Mrs. Walford, Lieutenant and Mrs. Perkins, Colonel Dalyell, A. McHinch, Esq., Lieutenant Cruickshank, Dr. Martin, and Captain Steuart.

In the first part, which was a selection from Handel's oratorio of "Judas Maccabæus," Mr. Carter's delivery of the recitative, "I feel the Deity within," and air, "Arm! arm! ye brave," was successful; but his voice, though powerful, is not sufficiently rich and melodious, and thus a few among the assembly did not quite appreciate him. The duet "Come, ever smiling Liberty," was admirably sung by Mrs. Mackay and Mrs. Phelps. Gifted with a voice of great purity and exceptional compass, Mrs. Mackay acquitted herself so well that she evoked a demonstration of enthusiasm not often manifested; exquisite too was Mrs. Phelps' delivery of her part; and both ladies well merited the plaudits of their friends. The choruses were well rendered and afforded general satisfaction.

The second part consisted of secular music. It opened with the soldier's chorus from *Faust*, which was given with remarkable vigour, the chorists seeming fully to enter into the spirit of the music. This was followed by Danby's fine glee, "Awake, Æolian Lyre," in which a number of men of the Royal Artillery joined with great effect. On its conclusion, the gallant commandant of the 21st Fusiliers, Colonel Dalyell, mounted the platform with flute in hand, and accompanied by Mrs. Phelps on the harp, and Captain Steuart on the piano, delighted the assembly with some choice airs from "La Gazza Ladra." Then Mrs. Mackay reappeared and favoured us with Benedict's "Carnaval de Venice," with all her rich quality of voice and more than ordinary fluency of execution. Nothing could have surpassed her rendering of the passages in the higher notes, and when she concluded she received a perfect ovation of applause. Another glee, from "Oberon in Fair land," was gone through with commendable precision. But the gem of the evening was unquestionably Mrs. Phelps' solo on the harp—the ever-favourite "Auld lang syne," which she executed with such remarkable skill and taste and with such transcendent effect, that all present in the hall burst forth, at its conclusion, into the most rapturous enthusiasm. The duet, "E ben per mia memoria," was charmingly rendered by Mrs. Phelps and Mrs. Mackay, and was received with every manifestation of approval. The "Huntsman's Chorus," from "Der Freischütz" was not considered very good, either in precision or accuracy of intonation; in fact, some were of opinion that it was throughout too noisy; but this must be ascribed to the fact that the performers were wearied at the time from their previous exertions. They, however, fully compensated us by singing with great spirit and thrilling effect the last piece on the programme—"God save the Queen." Altogether the concert was one which will never be forgotten by those who were present at it, and the thanks of the community are due to Mr. Carter and his supporters for having, on New Year's Day, afforded them a treat, the like of which they had never enjoyed before in Sind.

DHARWAR COTTON REPORT.

DHARWAR, 5TH JANUARY.

THE latest telegram received here from England is dated 28th ultimo, quoting fair Dhollera 9⅜d. per lb.

Purchases of old cotton during the fortnight have been very trifling, and have been chiefly on Native account; the stock remaining in the district is now very small, especially of Compta, of which it is very difficult to get a good selection.

The stock in Compta of both varieties is 20,000 docras, there is no cotton worth mentioning in Carwar, and despatches hence to the coast for sale are very small indeed; we quote old Sawginned Rs. 290, Compta Rs. 266 f. o. b. Carwar January shipment.

The reports which have been spread during the fortnight regarding the prospects of the new crop have caused a good deal of anxiety, our dealers and ryots having an eye to forcing rates, have no doubt considerably increased the alarm by reporting that 50 per cent. of the crop in some parts and 75 per cent. in others had been utterly ruined.

But from personal inspection, as well as from careful enquiries which we have made, we are not disposed to support our native friends in such wild statements of damage to the coming crop; there is no doubt whatever that the crop does not promise what it did a month ago; in some parts the bolls are destroyed by insects, in others blight has attacked the plants, and in others the plants have been burnt up by dry winds.

There is little doubt that the crop will be an unusually late one, but taking into consideration that Bunkapoor and the southern portions of the district promise to give us an average yield, and that in Gudduck, Hooblee and Nowlgoond where the disease has made most havoc, the area sown is much greater than last year, we think we may fairly estimate the crop to be thirty per cent. short of that of a fair season, or in other words, a ten annas crop.

These remarks refer solely to the New Orleans description, the Compta variety looks healthy, and promises a very average yield.

Picking will commence generally at the end of this month, and we expect the quality of the first pickings will be inferior to that of the second and third.

Purchases of new Sawginned during the fortnight consist of 400 candies on European and of 200 candies on native account at prices ranging from Rs. 260 to Rs. 275 f. o. b. Carwar April shipment closing at the latter figure.

The shipments from Compta are as follows:—

	Sawginned.		Compta.	
To Bombay from 16th to 29th December.........docras..........	6,272		2,322	
Previously reported .... ,, ...	16,576	22,848	7,569	9,891
To Carwar from 16th to 29th December........ ,, ...	99		21	
Previously reported .... ,, ...	2,136	2,235	733	754
Total docras.........		25,083		10,645

The shipments from Carwar are nil.

EXCHANGE continues favourable to drawers at our last quotations.

ROBERTSON BROTHERS & Co.,

Represented in Bombay by Messrs. Blay & Mackintosh.

A "VERY PRETTY SIGHT."

THE famous Jubbulpore Church-Tower, which has afforded Civil Engineers the text for so many sarcasms, has ceased to cumber the earth. If its erection did no credit to the Department of Public Works, the manner of its destruction did. An eye-witness tells us that nothing could have been more skilful than the way in which the tower was blown up (or down) on Monday and Tuesday last by Mr. Herbert Davis, the Executive Engineer, and Overseer Williamson. Every precaution was taken to guard against accident. The neighbouring barracks were vacated for the time, and a cordon was drawn round the scene of the explosion by two companies of the 21st M.N.I. But the event justified the declaration of the scientific authorities, that there should be no danger. When the mine was fired there was a dull heavy sound, but no loud report; the tower seemed to heave up a little and then crumbled quietly and gradually down. "It was a very pretty sight," we are told, "reminding one of the transformation scene in a pantomime."—*Pioneer*, Jan. 8.

POSSIBILITIES.

OUR London correspondent (says the *Pioneer*) states, what we have not seen elsewhere, that the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha is seriously ill. Should this be true, and the illness terminate fatally, the Duke of Edinburgh, as his next heir, would at once exchange the government of the Galatea for that of a flourishing principality of 170,000 souls. If we may pursue the thought without indiscretion, the reflection occurs that if the news of Duke Ernest's death should arrive while his royal nephew is still among us, propriety would probably require that respect be manifested by something in the way of court-mourning rather than by balls and festivities. The reigning duke of Saxe-Gotha is, however, only 51, and we may hope his death is yet long distant.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, Latitude—18° 53′ 30″ N., long. 4h. 51m. 16s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea=37 feet.

Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations on January 8.

Barometer, corrected to 32 deg. Fah	29·866	inches.
Temperature of the Air	75·7	,,
Wet Bulb Thermometer	68·7	,,
Dew Point	65·7	,,
Relative Humidity of Air	·706	,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)......	0·2	,,
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9½ A.M.) on following days	83·4	,,
Minimum do. do.	69·9	,,
Gen. Direction of Wind N, NE, NW, NNW, N, NNW, NW.		
Movement in 24 hours...............	229	miles.

THE BALL ON THE GALATEA.

THE Viceroy danced the first quadrille with Lady Napier, Prince Alfred having Lady Mayo for a partner. Dancing was continued briskly till supper, shortly after twelve o'clock. Supper was served between decks, and was of a sumptuous character and on the most liberal scale. Dancing was resumed, and kept up to a late hour. The scene from the bridge was a very pleasing one, and the portion of the bridge to larboard was set apart for distinguished visitors. From this point Lady Mayo, Lady Napier, Mrs. Grey, and others, looked on the brilliant and busy scene below with evident satisfaction. Here, too, the Begum of Bhopal and her daughter were accommodated, and they were greatly pleased. The latter expressed herself as being highly gratified; and with childish simplicity stated her willingness, expressing it as an intention, to go to England. On this point there seemed a marvellous unanimity amongst some of the native chiefs. They had no idea that a ship was so commodious a place; and they would much like to go, especially if they could go, in the Galatea. One maharajah, not remarkable for his gigantic proportions, expressed his readiness for sea at once, and said he would go to England in the Galatea. Others expressed a desire to go; but there are influences which restrain them, though their own judgment and inclination would lead them to travel westward. This will, no doubt, be done in a few years, or certainly in another generation; slowly though it may be, there is a tendency to progress; and as something has already been done by a quadrille at Simla, greater results may follow the ball on board the Galatea.—*Indian Daily News*, January 6.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

No fewer than 700 invitations had been issued by command of his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh to his ball of Tuesday. It gives a great idea of the spaciousness of the Galatea that she could accommodate so many; but there were at least 700 more persons who would fain have been invited too. Arrangements had been made for lighting the Galatea with gas.

A SAD accident occurred to dim the pleasure with which the Duke's guests look back to the ball. Just as almost the last guests were departing, a sailor in trying to recover a marine's hat, fell himself into the water. The night was pitch-dark, and a strong tide was running. The poor fellow rose once, about forty seconds afterwards, and a lance-pole was extended to him, but he failed to seize it, sank, and was never seen again. He was a steady good sailor, and his death cast quite a gloom over the noble vessel so lately the scene of such splendid festivities.

THE seamen of H. M. S. Galatea are to be quartered in Fort William during H. R. H's absence up-country.

DURING the visit of the Duke of Edinburgh to the Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, on Wednesday last, a collision took place between the Bengalee students and the police, which might have had a serious termination but for the temper displayed by the European constables. As it was, they were roughly handled. A few of the chief ringleaders were handed over to be dealt with by Dr. Chevers, the president of the institution. There has always been a certain amount of ill-feeling between the students and the police.

IT is believed the following names compose the list of gentlemen who will accompany the Duke of Edinburgh in his up-country tour:—

Major-General Sir Neville Chamberlain, K. C. B.
Colonel Sir Seymour Blane, Bart.
Colonel Fraser, V. C., C. B.
Colonel Probyn, V. C., C. B.
Captain Clerk.
Lord Charles Beresford, Naval A. D. C.
Hon'ble E. Yorke, Equerry.
N. Chevalier, Esq., Artist.
Dr. Fayrer.
Dr. Watson, R. N.
A. N. Haig, Esq., R. E., Private Secretary.

THE following may be considered, says the *Indian Daily News*, as the programme of the movements of the Duke of Edinburgh in India for the next two months:—

Maldah: shooting for four days among elephants, panthers, tigers, buffaloes, &c.

Benares: Hindoo temples, Brahminee bulls, faqueers, filthiness, burning ghauts, private visits, &c., to conclude in four days.

Cawnpore: memorial well, &c., &c., &c., for a few hours.

Lucknow: grand palaces, mosques, private visits talookdars, elephants, shooting, for seven days.

Agra: Sir William Muir, Taj illuminations, visit to Bhurtpore, paying and receiving visits, shooting, for seven days.

Delhi, for four days.

Umballah, for two days.

Lahore: Shalimar fêtes, reviews, visits for four days.

Return journey, probably stay at Allahabad for a few hours. Decide whether return to Calcutta or go to Bombay. If the latter, proceed to Jubbulpore, and meet there the Viceroy, who declares the line from Calcutta to Bombay open.

From Jubbulpore to Bombay.
From Bombay to Beypore.
From Beypore to Madras.

The above (adds the *Indian Daily News*) has been given to us, though we have our doubts of its correctness.

LORD MAYO and the Duke of Edinburgh, while at Benares itself, will be the guests of the Commissioner, but the greater part of their short stay—in all only four days, from 18th to 22nd—will be passed at the Maharajah's shooting-box at Chukia.

THE Hon'ble Khajeh Abdool Gunny of Dacca has sent six pieces of the very finest Dacca muslin as a present to the Duke of Edinburgh.

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.—Notice to the Senate.—Fellows of the University intending to be present at the Convocation for conferring degrees this afternoon, and who have not yet sent in their cards to the Registrar's office, are requested to be good enough to do so by one o'clock P.M., in order that a sufficient number of seats may be provided. The members of the Senate are requested to be in the durbar room by a quarter past 4 P.M. *Full dress.*

Notice to Visitors.—Ladies, and gentlemen accompanying ladies, for whom seats have been reserved, are requested to alight from their carriages at the Asiatic Society's entrance under the north porch, Town Hall. All others at the steps, west entrance.

THE Ship ANNA arrived yesterday from Liverpool with a cargo of coals.

THE s. s. GUNGA, Captain Child, sailed yesterday for Aden, Jeddah, and Suez with five hundred and one pilgrims for Jeddah.

THE Ship JAMES RUSSELL, Captain Mackey, arrived on the 9th inst. from Dundee with a cargo of coals, and one passengers, viz., Mrs. Mackey.

A MAHOMEDAN woman named Ashabee was yesterday morning found dead in a mosque on the Erskine Road. After due enquiry had been made, the coroner granted a warrant for the disposal of the body.

POOR-BOX.—We are requested to acknowledge with thanks the sum of Rs. 10 contributed by Mr. James Hibbert to the Girgaum Police Court poor-box.

COTTON FRAUDS ACT.—The *Rast Goftar* asserts, on what it says is reliable authority, that the Cotton Frauds Act has received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General.

THE s. s. ABYSSINIA, Captain Templeton, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee and the Persian Gulf with the following passengers:—Captain and Mrs. Chambers, Sub-Conductor M. Dowling, wife and child, and twenty-two deck passengers.

A DISOWNER.—We have a request from Mr. W. J. Coens, Arthur Crawford Markets, to mention that he had nothing to do with the case at the instance of Ahmed Khaluckdina, heard in the Small Cause Court on Friday last. The defendant's name was reported as "W. Coens."

HIS HIGHNESS THE GAEKWAR has ordered from England a statue of Her Royal Highness Queen Victoria. The statue is expected soon, and it is proposed to fix it in some conspicuous place on the Esplanade on the arrival of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh here.

THE G. I. P. RAILWAY STOREKEEPER.—Mr. William Warden Morice, the gentleman appointed as storekeeper of the G. I. P. Railway, took charge of the Stores Department last week. Mr. Alfred King, who for upwards of a year past has had charge of the office, reverts to his former appointment.

WE understand that Mr. H. M. Birdwood, of the Bombay Civil Service, who proceeded to England about a year ago on two years' leave, is expected here next month, and will resume charge of his office as Acting Registrar of the High Court; Mr. Wedderburn taking up the appointment of Secretary to Government in room of Mr. C. Gonne, who proceeds to England shortly.

DEATH FROM DROWNING.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Sunday last at the Morgue, Camateepoora, concerning the death of one Luxumon Crushna. On the morning in question deceased went to a quarry hole on the Byculla Flats to wash clothes, and fell in. Attempts were made to save him, but in vain. The jury found that the deceased had met with his death accidentally.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—On Sunday night Esmael Khumissa, a hack buggy driver, took two Europeans in his buggy to a house of bad repute in Dammer Gully, and while returning from the place the buggy was upset at a hole in the road. The buggywalla had his leg broken, and the two Europeans were severely injured. The former was sent to the Jamsetjee Hospital, and the latter to the European General Hospital. It appears that the buggywalla was in liquor at the time.

SENTENCE REMITTED.—Some twenty-five years ago a Parsee named Dhunjeebhoy Ruffia was sentenced by the late Supreme Court to transportation for life, being implicated in some serious crime. He was kept at Singapore for about four years, and then taken to Aden, and while at the latter place his conduct has been so good that Government has been induced to remit the unexpired portion of the sentence passed upon him. He has now arrived in Bombay, and is about seventy-five years old.

DEATH FROM TETANUS.—Dr. Hewlett held an inquest on Sunday last at the Jamsetjee Hospital on the body of Nursa Pemla. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased was a toddy porter in the service of Nusserwanjee Pallonjee, and lived at Parell. On the night of the 30th ult., he and another man went to sleep as usual on the floor of their hut near the fire-place, where the pot in which the distillation was effected stood. About 12 o'clock deceased called out; his companion got up and found him lying across the fire. He had been very much burnt. He was in an epileptic fit, and could not speak, and was removed to the hospital, where he died on Sunday. Verdict—"The deceased died from tetanus, eight days after receiving an accidental burn."

A MEETING of the shareholders of the Elphinstone Financial Association was held yesterday at 2, Church Gate Street, to receive the final report of the liquidators and the accounts to the 31st December 1869. Mr. M. R. de Quadros presided. Mr. Vullunjee Muggunlal moved the adoption of the report and accounts. Mr. Killabhoy Narrondass seconded the motion, which was carried. Resolutions were then passed declaring the company finally wound up, and vesting the care of all the books and documents of the Association in the hands of Mr. Motichund Manekchund, one of the liquidators. A vote of thanks was agreed to, thanking the liquidators, Mr. de Quadros and Mr. Motichund Manekchund, for their promptitude, &c. A similar compliment was passed to the chairman.

THEFT.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Sorabjee Dosabhoy Subedar appeared before the Chief Magistrate and laid the following information:—"I am a general merchant, and live in Churney Road. I had in my employ a domestic servant named Abdoola for about three months. As usual, on the night of the 31st December last, I kept my gold watch with a gold chain, one diamond ring, one guinea with a gold coin and key attached to it; these articles being of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,045. There was also a purse containing three Government currency notes for Rs. 10 each, and about fifteen rupees in silver. When I got up the next morning about 5 o'clock, after bathing, I opened the drawer of my table and found the abovementioned property missing. The said Abdoola was only allowed to enter my bed-room. I sent for him, but he was not to be found. I reported the matter to the police, and went in search of Abdoola, but did not find him. In consequence of information received by me, I have reason to believe that Abdoola has absconded from Bombay with my property to either Dhurumpoor, Bulsar, or Surat. I charge him with theft, and pray that a warrant may issue for his apprehension, and that he may be dealt with according to law." The magistrate granted a warrant.

NOISY BROKERS.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Gooljee Godram, a Marwarry merchant, appeared before the Chief Magistrate on a summons requiring him to show cause why he should not take order with his property in Ramwady, so as to prevent its continuing a source of annoyance and nuisance to the neighbours. Mr. Moroba Cannoba appeared on behalf of the defendant; the petitioners were unrepresented. On the 20th ult. a petition, signed by several Hindoo residents of the Kalbadevi road, was presented to the magistrate, in which they complain that the defendant has let the ground floor of his house near Ramwady to cotton brokers, where the latter assemble in large numbers day and night, daily, for the purpose of carrying on cotton speculation, thus causing an annoyance to the neighbours, the noise being very great, in particular when the receipt of telegrams is announced. One of the complainants was examined, and said that the brokers were a nuisance to the neighbours. Mr. Inspector Smith said that on several occasions complaints were made to him about this locality. As the business was transacted inside the house, he told the complainants to lay their complaint before a magistrate. He further stated that the place had not been so noisy within the last fortnight. The Magistrate said that he would adjourn the case for a month, and he had no doubt that there would be no more complaints about these dullals. If they were found creating annoyance, he (the magistrate) would punish them severely.

THE BOMBAY MARKETS DAILY PRICE CURRENT.

WE this morning send out gratis to most of our local readers the second issue of the Bombay Markets Daily Price Current. The utility of such a publication to households has already been substantially recognised by several of our readers, who have sent in their names as subscribers. The rate of subscription, we may repeat for the benefit of those who overlooked our notice on Saturday, is one rupee per mensem. We would beg those wishing to subscribe to send their names to the Manager of this journal without delay.

WEATHER REPORT.

RUTNAGHERRY COLLECTORATE.—From the report on the general character and prospects of the season 1869-70, in the Rutnagherry collectorate, we see that in the Sooverndroog talooka, the monsoon commenced on the 27th May 1869, and was favourable to the sowing and germination of the seed. Subsequently, however, the rains diminished, and the transplanting of crops was delayed in consequence. This deficiency of rain was, however, followed by copious and seasonable showers, owing to which the transplanting of the late naglee crops was completed and the crops in general recovered their vigour. Afterwards the rains became excessive, owing to which some slight damage was caused to the early crops. On the whole the crops did not appear to have suffered any appreciable loss. In the other talookas of the collectorate the time of the commencement of the monsoon varied to the extent of from five to ten days, and upon the whole the crops did not sustain any loss. Small-pox, dysentery, and fever prevailed in almost all the talookas.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

THE following dates of private telegrams were received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening:—

United Kingdom, via Turkey, 3rd and 4th January.
United Kingdom, via Russia, 30th December.
Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 3rd and 4th Jany.
Continent of Europe, via Russia, 28th December.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 9th to 8 P.M. of the 10th January is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	3 38	0 3
,, Calcutta	7 57	0 21
,, Madras..............................	6 30	0 26

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

Undelivered messages in the Bombay Signal Office—

Dellal Ela, from Calicut.
Jacob Versy, from Cochin.
Rachapa Bunnoor, from Vingorla.
Jeynarain Pursram, Bholusurs Chuckla, from Jeypore.
Eworug, from London.
Lafond Brothers, from London.
Mr. Francis Pereira, Villa Byculla, from Cochin.

MR. ADDIS'S SINGLE RAIL TRAMWAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—If Mr. Addis refers to my letter of the 7th he will see that I do not wish to detract from the merit of the invention he claims—a precisely similar plan was my first crude idea.

My invention has the title of "McLeod's Portable Railway for War," and all correspondence with the War Office has that heading. The jargon of the Patent Office probably calls the Armstrong gun "improvements in rifling guns," &c.

My specification includes *all tramways on one line*.

I will communicate my address to Mr. Addis as requested.

MURDOCH McLEOD,
Captain, late 42nd Royal Highlanders.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank, on 8th January, 1870.

LIABILITIES.		Rs.
Proprietors' Capital paid up		50,00,000
Subscriptions on account of new Capital		10,00,000
General Treasury Balance		36,96,665
Deposits at Head Office		3,11,56,291
Deposits at Branches............................		15,81,788
Bank Post Bills outstanding		20,43,473
Reserve		2,92,936
Undrawn Cash Credits............................		8,32,350
		Rs. 4,56,03,503
ASSETS.		
Government Securities		26,57,028
Loans at Head Office and Branches on Govt. Securities, Bullion, Goods and Metals		8,35,579
Credit Accounts at do. on Govt. Securities, Goods and Metals		22,84,697
Bills Discounted and purchased at do............................		65,63,878
Dead Stock	4,69,936	
Less written off	20,000	
		4,49,936
Stamps		6,929
Balances with Agents & Correspondents		11,44,950
Overdrafts............................		2,534
Government Reserve, Cash............................		
Cash & Currency Notes at Head Office		2,22,88,585
Do. do. at Branches............................		75,00,257
Bullion at H. O. and Branches............................		18,69,130
		Rs. 4,56,03,503

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—10TH JANUARY.

(Before J. O'LEARY, Esq.)

R. B. HOBBS *vs.* NARRANDAS MOORARJEE AND JEEVANDAS CULLIANJEE.

This suit was brought to recover Rs. 692-10-7, being the damages sustained by plaintiff in consequence of the defendants having failed to take delivery of certain cases of copper sheathing sold to them through one Shamjee Jadowjee, and which were resold by plaintiff on defendants' account and risk. The plaintiff appeared in person, and the defendants having gone to Damaun, it appeared he had not been able to serve them with the summons. The Court struck off the case, and gave liberty to file a fresh suit on the same fees within six months.

M. R. DE QUADROS AND MOTICHUND MANEKCHUND, LIQUIDATORS OF THE ELPHINSTONE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA, *vs.* WILLIAM WILSON.

The action was to recover Rs. 976-7, being the amount of second call due on twenty shares of the Elphinstone Financial Association, standing in defendant's name in the register. The defendant did not appear. The debt was proved, and the Judge gave verdict for plaintiffs for the amount claimed and costs.

POCHAJEE FRAMJEE & Co. *vs.* COWASJEE ARDASEER POONAGUR.

In this case the plaintiffs sought to recover Rs. 680-5-4, being the balance due for goods sold and delivered to defendant. On the 7th ultimo, when the case was first called on for hearing, by the consent of the parties it was referred to the arbitration of Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Framjee Patell, the award to be made and delivered to the clerk of the Court on or before the 8th inst. The arbitrator awarded and adjudged that the defendant was indebted to the plaintiffs in the amount claimed. The Court confirmed the award, and recorded verdict in plaintiffs' favour for the full amount and costs, and certified plaintiffs' advocate's costs, Rs. 34. Mr. Nusserwanjee Nowrojee, pleader, appeared for the plaintiffs.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice GIBBS and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice MELVILL.)

BAPAJEE BULLAL *vs.* CHOONEELAL GOVERDHUNDAS.

Mr. Shantaram Narayen appeared for the special appellant, and Mr. Nanabhai Haridas for the special respondent.

In this case the appellant presented an appeal to the High Court from a decision of the Judge of Poona, Mr. Lloyd (now the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Lloyd,) who heard the case on appeal from a decree by the Principal Sudder Ameer of Poona. The suit was brought by Bapajee to recover Rs. 6,129-4-0, including interest, on a note of hand dated 17th January 1866. Chooneelal's defence was that the note of hand was not a formal and legal document, that it was nothing more than a draft which was to have been re-written if certain receipts had been furnished; the said receipts had not been furnished, and hence the note had never been executed. The plaintiff, it was urged, had brought a false claim on the draft, which he had fraudulently got stamped. On the other hand, the plaintiff replied that the defence was false. The two widows and son of Nainsook Soobaram were subsequently made plaintiffs. The Principal Sudder Ameen threw out the plaintiff Bapajee's claim and awarded the other plaintiffs the sum in question, and divided the costs between Bapajee and Chooneelal. Bapajee appealed from this decree to the District Judge of Poona, who decided that the note of hand was not a valid and legal contract, and that therefore it gave no right to the amount claimed. The decree of the lower court was confirmed with costs on the appellant.

The case was argued at some length, after which the High Court delivered the following judgment:—

The facts of this case are as follows. Colonel Moore was indebted to the firm of Nainsook Soobaram [to the amount of Rs. 6,100, as security for which he had deposited certain documents. Wishing to pay off the debt and receive back his securities, he employed the defendant Choonelal as his agent. It appears that one of the members of the firm, Rakhmabai, whether the sole proprietor or not has not been decided, had dealings with the plaintiff Bapajee, and had deposited Colonel Moore's securities with him as security for advances taken up. It further appears that there is a second widow Surjabai, and an alleged adopted son Budridas, who claim with Rakhmabai to be partners in the firm of Nainsook. Some negociations took place between all the parties mentioned above, and Choonelal wrote the paper which has formed the subject of the present action. This paper which was written on ordinary note paper, and is addressed to Bapajee, has been subsequently stamped; and is now put forward as a note of hand or promise to pay. The suit was filed by Bapajee against Choonelal, but the late Principal Sudder Ameen at Poona finding from the applications made to him that Nainsook's firm was mixed up with the matter, made the two widows and the adopted son co-plaintiffs with Bapajee, and decided that Choonelal was to pay them Rs. 6,100 which he admitted he held from Colonel Moore, and rejected Bapajee's claim with costs. Bapajee appealed to the District Judge of Poona, and in an application suggested that if the Court thought fit, the co-plaintiffs in the Lower Court might be made co-respondents in the appeal. This the Court declined to do, and the District Judge confirmed the decree of the Principal Sudder Ameen. Bapajee now specially appeals to this Court, and it appears that the matter at issue lies solely between Bapajee and the representatives of the firm of Nainsook; Choonelal having been always willing to pay to whoever might be considered the party entitled to receive money, while the two widows and Badridas admitted in their pleadings that the plaintiff Bapajee should receive all the money, according to Rakhmabai, and Rs. 3,000 according to the other two, and yet both the Lower Courts have rejected Bapajee's claim *in toto*. The case has undoubtedly been greatly mismanaged from the beginning. The first and principal mistake was the Principal Sudder Ameen making the representatives of the firm of Nainsook co-plaintiffs instead of co-defendants, while we also consider that in the Lower Appellate Court it would have been but right to have made them co-respondents. Had that been done we could have followed the same course and disposed of the appeal, but the Judge having declined to do so, we cannot adopt that course. We are of opinion, after fully considering the case on all its bearings, that our best course will be to reverse the decree of the District Judge, and remand the case to that Court with directions to make Rakhmabai, Surjabai and Badridas co-respondents with Choonelal, and re-try the appeal on its merits. The costs of this special appeal to be settled with the other costs of the case by the District Judge, who, in so doing, will consider whether Choonelal has done anything more than to require before paying the money such a legal acquittance as a careful agent would look for.

FORT POLICE COURT.—10TH JANUARY.

(Before NANA MOROJEE, Esq.)

BOAT LICENCE.—Jayajee Mahadoo, a boatman, was charged with carrying more passengers in his boat than he was licensed to carry. He was convicted and fined five rupees.

REFUSAL OF DUTY.—J. Howie and nineteen other seamen of the ship Teviotdale were charged with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty on board the ship, and were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three weeks.

THEFTS.—Chimee, woman, was charged with stealing two pairs of shoes belonging to Dyall Hurdas, and was sentenced to a fortnight's imprisonment.—Hunmunta Khanoo was convicted of stealing a quantity of cotton belonging to Nursoo Hurjee, and was sentenced to receive ten stripes.—Ali Mahomed was charged with stealing a silk shawl belonging to Chundun Asmal, and was sentenced to be imprisoned for two months.—Jamsetjee Hormusjee was sentenced to five months' rigorous imprisonment for stealing a cask of porter, value Rs. 35, the property of Government.

THE ILLNESS OF THE DUCHESS OF ARGYLL.

OUR Inverary correspondent writes—As we were happy to state in Monday's impression, there has been a cessation of the more alarming symptoms of her Grace's illness. The attack, however, which is believed to have been of an apoplectic type, left her Grace in a state of great prostration, and the family physician, Dr. Macdonald, remained in constant attendance, Professor Sir James Simpson returning to Edinburgh. The latter, on his way back, met at Lochgoilhead the Duke of Argyll hurrying on to Inverary from London; and, it is said, that on learning the particulars his Grace was so overcome that he fainted. On Saturday, when Sir James returned to the castle, the Duchess had rallied but little, and the absent members of the family were apprised by telegraph of the critical condition in which she still lay. Earl and Countess Percy, starting from Northumberland per special train arrived, the former on Sunday morning early, the latter somewhat later in the day, having posted round by Arrochar. The Duke and Duchess of Northumberland also arrived the same evening by the same route. The noble patient was then considerably better, and yesterday morning the improvement continued. Repeated inquiries by telegraph from her Majesty the Queen are received daily, as also from numerous anxious friends throughout the kingdom. It is almost unnecessary to say, that among all classes in the neighbourhood where her Grace's kindness of heart and constant benefactions are so well known, a feeling of profound regret is manifested, and the most earnest wishes are expressed for her speedy and complete recovery. A special telegram received on Wednesday night states that the duchess was much worse. Since Monday morning she had suffered from paralysis of the left side, and there had been no improvement since then.—*North British Mail*, Dec. 15.

INDIAN ITEMS.

THE head quarters of the 26th Cameronians left Calcutta by rail on the 3rd for Lucknow *en route* to Fyzabad.—*Pioneer*, Jan. 6.

THE present state of affairs in Yunnan, according to last reports, is by no means satisfactory. The Panthays are said to be once more hard-pressed by the Chinese; their three strongholds, Talifoo, Youngchan and Momein, being closely invested, the last-named town by the forces of the two famous Chinese dacoit chiefs, Lee Whan Quan and Lee Sat Ahee. A march of a day or two would bring our Political Agent at Bhamo into personal acquaintance with these turbulent gentlemen.—*Ibid.*

THERE is no appointment in India analogous to the Chiltern Hundreds at home; but there might be. Retiring Lieutenant-Governors might be elected "Officers in charge of Delhi State Prisoners at Rangoon," for there would be no work attached to the appointment, as the *Rangoon Gazette* says there is only one, a descendant of the Mogul, left there, and he (the state prisoner to wit) goes regularly once a week to report himself to the officer in charge. The officer in charge, by the way, receives Rs. 200 a month for taking the state prisoner's deposition.—*Ibid.*

THE Darjeeling Terai has found a champion in the *News* "of that ilk." Hitherto the climate of the terai generally has been stigmatized as "deadly;" but it appears that Europeans have been living in perfect health for three years past on the rich strip of land fronting the Darjeeling Municipal territory and "it is found to enjoy a very tolerable climate, far superior to Assam or Cachar." It has a most excellent soil, is well-drained, and though warm during the day, deliciously cool at night. The great point, however, in favour of the Darjeeling Terai, as compared with Assam, is that there is an abundance of free cheap labour, and this will ensure ultimate success of the Terai plantations.—*Ibid.*

IT is not perhaps generally known what was the ultimate end of the murderers of Dr. Maingay, the late Superintendent of the Rangoon gaol. This was their ultimate end. The bodies were thrown into a hole and covered loosely with earth. All the pariah dogs in the neighbourhood got scent of the interment, and by following their noses, discovered the site thereof. An eye-witness is of opinion that "to see a dog munching away at what was once a human body, even though a murderer's, is most horrible," and that half-devoured limbs scattered about are "a disgusting sight." We are rather inclined to agree with the eye-witness.—*Pioneer*, Jan. 7.

RENT ON LAND APPROPRIATED FOR RAILWAY PURPOSES.

APPENDED is a copy of a resolution of the Government of India dated 23rd September, 1869, regarding the method of fixing rent on land appropriated for railway purposes under class C., in supersession of Circular No. 4, dated 17th February, 1869:—

"The Government of Bombay represents that the rules laid down by the Government of India as to the mode in which the rent for C. lands should be calculated, will, if acted upon, lead to some loss of Government money, and recommends that rent should not in all cases be determined by the same rule.

The Bombay Government is of opinion that for Government land leased for house building, a fixed rent, irrespective of the classification of the soil and district, or locality, should be charged, and that where money has been paid for the surrender of a lease, 5 per cent. on the amount of compensation should be added to the rent.

For land taken up for houses from private owners, 5 per cent. per annum on the purchase-money is considered by the Bombay Government to be a fair arrangement.

For land required for ballast-pits, quarries, &c., the Government of Bombay thinks that the company should be called upon to pay the full amount spent for the acquisition of the property, *plus* a nominal yearly rent during occupation, the proceeds from the sale of the land when surrendered being credited to the company. For Government land, a yearly rent should be charged to cover deterioration, in addition to the cost of resumption, if any. The Chief Commissioner of Oudh also points out that any possible deterioration of the C. lands, by reason of the purposes to which they may be put, does not appear to have been provided for in the rules last issued. This was referred to in the Circular Orders of 1861 on the subject of railway lands, and was not provided for in the last rules through inadvertence.

The references may be met by an additional rule, and the following rules should accordingly be promulgated in supersession of those issued with Circular No. 2R. of 1869:—

1. The annual rent on lands in class C., occupied by a guaranteed railway company, shall be fixed at 5 per cent. on the outlay incurred by Government in taking up the land, *plus* any revenue or rent payable to Government in respect of the said land.

2. But in the case of land already belonging to, and in the occupation of, the Government, the rent shall be fixed at 5 per cent. on the value of the land as estimated by the Collector.

3. In the event of the land being required for purposes through which its letting value will be diminished, the railway company on relinquishing it shall pay, in addition to any rent paid during the occupation of the land under the previous rules, the estimated difference between the actual value of the land when relinquished, and the value that the land would have had if the rent remained at the amount that was paid during the occupancy of the company.

4. When land presented in free gift by a private individual for the purposes of a railway is made over to a guaranteed railway company in class C., no rent shall be charged by Government beyond the jumma or revenue previously paid to Government for the land.

With reference to rule III, it is observed that the real value of the land to the Government before it was handed over to the company would be properly estimated on the basis of the rent charged for it. But when land has been actually paid for by the company already, as in Bombay, no re-opening of the old transactions should take place, and the adjustment can be made when any land is given up.

Compensation paid for surrender of a lease, or any other charge, should be considered in fixing the rent. If the land is not in the occupation of the Government, and cannot be transferred to the company without charge of any sort, it comes under rule I.

It is optional to the Government of Bombay to fix the rent under rule II. at Rs. 5 per acre for agricultural land occupied by houses of the company's staff, or at any other amount it may deem desirable."

This resolution was forwarded for information and guidance to the local Governments and administrations.

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—10TH JANUARY.

(Before R. H. SHOWELL, Esq.)

THEFT.—Oomey, woman, was charged with stealing articles of wearing apparel belonging to Bhagoo, woman, and was sentenced to seven days' imprisonment.

MUNICIPAL OFFENCE.—Hurry Myputtee was charged with washing a buggy in a public thoroughfare in Khetwaddy 6th lane, and was fined two rupees.

TORTURING AN ANIMAL.—Byajee Essoo, a cart-driver, was charged with torturing his bullock at Grant Road, and was on conviction fined seven rupees.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

MR. GREEN, the great ship-owner, is, we learn, a passenger by the Deccan. It is his intention, we believe, to return as he came by the Suez Canal, in order to verify and complete his first impression. What this was he has frankly confessed. He considers the canal emphatically a success, unpleasant as the conviction must at first have been to him. Mr. Green is convinced that the whole carrying trade to India will ultimately be performed by steamers, or sailing vessels with auxiliary steam, and that his own magnificent fleet of passenger-ships must even now be considered as practically superseded, so far as India is concerned. They will probably be in future employed on the Australian line. Mr. Green looks upon it as a certainty that the suggestion of the *Times* will be adopted, and an international convention formed to complete and enlarge the works, &c., so as to make the canal thoroughly safe and convenient for navigation. Our friends in Calcutta must have heard with dismay the forebodings of so shrewd a judge as to the comparative decay of that city, and aggrandizement of Bombay, which M. de Lesseps' great work is destined to bring about.—*Pioneer*, Jan. 7.

MURDER OF A NAWAB'S DAUGHTER.

A SOMEWHAT startling and curious story reaches us simultaneously from Bareilly and Rampore, to which we would solicit the attention of the Lieutenant Governor. The daughter of Nawab Kazim Ali Khan, uncle to the nawab of Rampore, now residing at Bareilly, was murdered at Rampore on the 22nd ultimo. Evidently, from the letters on the subject addressed to us from both cities, the excitement caused by the event among natives is very great. Each of the letters expresses a hope that the Government will not permit the occurrence to be hushed up, but will, on the contrary, order an investigation such as was held on the murder at Tonk which cost the nawab of that ilk his dignity.

The murdered woman was cousin to the Rampore nawab. Her father, the Nawab Kazim Ali Khan, was compelled not long ago to quit Rampore and take up his abode in Bareilly. As the story goes, her body was found on a spot outside the city of Rampore. She had evidently been killed by a sword, but strange to say, no blood discoloured the spot on which the corpse lay.

A rumour, generally discredited, was set floating that the unfortunate woman was making her escape disguised as a man, and was cut down by some person or persons unknown.—*Delhi Gazette*, Jan. 6.

GENERAL LIST OFFICERS AND THEIR PROSPECTS.

As may be imagined no little consternation has been caused to the General List officers, by the issue, under the orders of the Secretary of State, of Notification 1056 of the 16th October 1869. This order says that before the 1st of May 1871 every officer in the General List will be required to qualify himself for staff employment, by passing the higher standard, or he will be removed from the service. Short, concise and plain. Now we have reasons to believe that there has been in some cases a misapprehension as to the meaning of the order, albeit to us very plain, that is to say, the term used is, *all General List officers*, and some General List officers have thus been doubtful whether the rule applies to them, though they are in staff employ and have passed the P. H. or its equivalent.

Now G. O. G. G., No. 734 of the 9th September 1864, states that those officers who have passed or may pass the examinations known as the P. H., Staff Adjutant, Interpreter, or any equivalent standard, shall be held to be qualified for staff employ, provided they pass before the 1st February 1865.

Those officers then who have passed these examinations, though belonging to the General List, are clearly exempted from the late order.

It behoves the Government, however, to do away with any misapprehension, uncalled-for as it may be, which exists or can possibly exist in the mind of General List officers concerned, and we trust this will shortly be done.—*Delhi Gazette.*

RE-ENGAGEMENT OF SOLDIERS.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 1st January 1870.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India, the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct that from and after the date of receipt of this order, soldiers who wish to renew their engagement in the British cavalry and infantry shall not be permitted to re-engage into the following corps, unless they are actually serving in one of those corps and re-engage in their own regiment:—

7th Hussars.	60th Foot, 3rd batl.
19th ,,	77th Foot.
20th ,,	79th ,,
1st Foot, 1st batl.	88th ,,
7th ,, 1st ,,	95th ,,
10th ,, 2nd ,,	103rd ,,
19th ,, 1st ,,	104th ,,
24th ,, 2nd ,,	105th ,,
38th Foot.	Rifle Brigade, 3rd batl.

Special cases may be referred for the consideration of the Commander-in-chief

Attention is directed to G. O. No. 49 of 1868, requiring that the transfer of soldiers on re-engagement must receive the previous sanction of the Commander-in-chief in India, or of the Commanders-in-chief in Madras and Bombay.

THE SUTHERLAND HIGHLANDERS.

WE find (says the *Delhi Gazette*) a peculiar pleasure in republishing an extract from the Gwalior District Orders relating to the gallant Sutherland Highlanders. Brigadier-General Vaughan, C.B., has paid a well-merited compliment to the corps on its conduct and discipline while stationed in the district under his command; of its gallantry, history speaks; of its services in India, especially during the stirring events of 1857-58, all who took part in the struggle and all who have studied that eventful period in all its various phases, there is and can be but one opinion:—

Extract from Gwalior District Orders issued by Brigadier-General J. L. Vaughan, C.B., Commanding Gwalior District; dated Morar, Gwalior, 24th December 1869.

No. 355.—In accordance with G. O. C. C., 18th November 1869, page 507, the 93rd Regiment Sutherland Highlanders will commence its march towards Bombay on the 27th instant.

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No. 356.—With reference to the foregoing order it is Brigadier-General Vaughan's pleasant duty to place upon record the high character with which the 93rd Regiment Sutherland Highlanders, quits the Gwalior command, after serving in it for the last three years.

The Brigadier-General has examined the records of the command extending over that period, and finds that the condition of this distinguished regiment has always elicited the praise of his predecessors at their half-yearly inspections, as it has his own at the two inspections he has made of the regiment during 1869.

At his last inspection indeed, the regiment was in a great measure prostrated by sickness, but still there was no mistaking the admirable spirit and discipline of the men or the excellence of all the interior regimental arrangements and system generally.

The Brigadier-General hopes that after the long and distinguished service of the regiment in India it may have a prosperous voyage home, and he wishes the Sutherland Highlanders every future distinction which the service affords.

AGRICULTURE IN INDIA.

Hand-Book of Practical Agriculture for British India and Hindostan is the title of a serial work by Lieutenant J. F. Pogson, "to meet a want," as he truly tells us in the preface, "much felt." Part I. chapter I, contains, in question and answer form, an account, with chemical analysis, of the soils of India; chapter II. of manures and composts best adapted for each. The following is the curious recipe for the manufacture of bone manure:—"Fill a one-dozen case with broken bones, and toss them into a small pit, and add half that quantity of sand and soil, and so proceed till all the bones are used up. Then moisten the mixture with cold water and turn it all over twice or thrice and cover the pit with a mat or straw jhamp." The author is of opinion that the singhara or water-nut *(trapa bispinosa)* is a much neglected treasure, and that if sown even sparingly in the great lakes of Africa, America and Australia, it would "produce an inexhaustible supply of very palatable and nourishing food" and be "a source of considerable wealth to the several Governments." The Lake of Cashmere, we learn, "supplies a crop sufficient to feed 30,000 people for five months, and yields a revenue of over £10,000 a year." Tobacco-smokers will be interested to know that there is not a garden in India in which superior Latakia and Havannah tobacco could not be produced. "It is just as easy," we are told, "to grow good tobacco as good cabbages, and a mallee once properly instructed would effect a very considerable saving in a smoker's tobacco bill." This, however, only applies to gardens where a very superior mallee is kept, for we are very certain that nothing and nobody could "instruct" our mallee "properly" enough to make him understand the elaborate process of manuring given on page 15 as requisite for tobacco. One fact, however, will interest the general public, and that is, that the bones of frogs produce capital manure. "In countries where frogs are abundant," the author writes, "they should be freely used as manure. Lime should be sprinkled over three-inch layers of frogs: it will hasten their decay and enrich the manure."—*Pioneer.*

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

THE mail train from Delhi, due at Allahabad at 11-45 P. M. on Wednesday night, did not arrive till 7 o'clock yesterday morning. A special, conveying H. M.'s 19th Regiment, got off the rails at Badan station, between Etawah and Shekoabad, at 2 P. M. on Wednesday. The down mail following the special was detained about eight hours in consequence. The slow passenger-train from Delhi, which arrived here yesterday morning, was also detained about five hours. It is feared the English mails from up-country stations will miss the outgoing mail steamer from Bombay in consequence of the delay. The engine and some ten carriages of the special were thrown off the line. The cause of the accident is not yet known in Allahabad. The passengers, we are happy to say, sustained no injury.—*Pioneer*, Jan. 7.

THE OVERLAND ROUTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE TIMES."

SIR,—I have seen it stated that a memorial is about to be erected in Egypt, in connexion with the occasion of the opening of the Suez Canal, as a testimony to the merits of the late Mr. Waghorn, as the originator and pioneer of the overland communication between Europe and the East.

I have no desire whatever to detract in the least degree from the credit due to Mr. Waghorn in relation to the establishment of our overland communications, but I must claim for others the merit, whatever it may be, of the origination of those communications.

The merit of the origination is due to the community of Bombay, as represented by the Bombay Steam Committee of former times; the merit of the practical inception of the enterprise is due to a gentleman happily still among us, Captain J. H. Wilson, formerly of the Indian Navy, the well-known commander of the Hugh Lindsay steamer.

As long ago as 1822 a proposal was started in London to attempt a method of communication by steam between India and Suez, and Lieutenant Johnston, of the Royal Navy, was commissioned to proceed to Calcutta with a view to form a company for the purpose of procuring and placing one or more vessels on the line. The scheme, however, did not take. Funds were obtained by subscriptions towards an experiment by the old route of the Cape of Good Hope, and the Enterprise, a steamer appropriately named, was built in this country, and despatched to Calcutta in 1825 under the charge of Captain Johnston; but the Enterprise passed soon after her arrival into the hands of the Government, and was usefully employed, under his command, in the public service during the Burmese war. Mr. Waghorn was at that time a mate in the Bengal Pilot Service, and his name appears for the first time in 1828 in connexion with steam enterprise, but as the advocate of a renewed experiment by way of the Cape. He left Calcutta for England in 1828, accredited by the Calcutta Steam Committee to persons in authority at Madras Ceylon, Mauritius, the Cape, and St. Helena.

The Red Sea route, however, had found more favour at Bombay. Mr. Elphinstone, the Governor, had returned by that route from India in 1827. He was followed by Major Head in 1829, and in the same year Sir John Malcolm, on relinquishing the government, and finding the Enterprise not available for the purpose, determined to try the experiment of steam by way of the Red Sea in the Hugh Lindsay.

Mr. Waghorn, then in England, had with characteristic energy offered to meet the Enterprise at Suez. He proceeded on his journey in the month of October, 1829, and finally made his appearance at Bombay in the H. C. sloop of war Thetis, on the 21st of March, 1830, the day after Sir John Malcolm had left in the Hugh Lindsay on her experimental voyage to Suez.

On the 17th of April following a public meeting was held of the inhabitants of Bombay, at which Mr. Waghorn advocated the Cape route to Calcutta in preference to that by way of Bombay and the Red Sea, supporting his views by this argument among others, that a steam communication which would interfere with the existing passenger trade of the way of the Cape would fail to obtain the support of the mercantile interests of London.

I need not pursue the subject further. The Hugh Lindsay accomplished her voyage with great success, under the command of Captain Wilson, and when the disadvantages under which she was placed are fully considered, this success is little less than a marvel. What should we expect, even in these days, of starting a steam vessel of 411 tons, with two 80-horse power engines, built to carry 5½ days' coal, and drawing 11ft. 6in., on a voyage of 3,000 miles, of which nearly 1,700 were across the open sea? She took on board as it was coal for 11 days, with stores and provisions for the whole voyage to Suez and back, 6,000 miles, drawing not less than 13ft. 6in. of water, and yet she accomplished the distance from Bombay to Suez in 21 days and eight hours, steaming, and from Suez to Bombay in 19 days and 14 hours.

I have these facts from Captain Wilson himself, and surely it cannot be said that if credit is due to any one, as the pioneer of steam enterprise between India and Suez, it is to be denied to him as the commander of the steamer by which that voyage was first accomplished, nor is that credit slight when the peculiar circumstances to which I have referred are taken into account.

I find the following names of gentlemen still living on the list of the Bombay Steam Committee. I am sure that they will be ready, if need be, to confirm the accuracy of my statement:—Mr. J. D. Nicol, now M.P. for Kincardineshire; Mr. Walker, Chairman of the Madras Railway Company; M. De Vitre, of the London and Westminster Bank; and Mr. A. Farquharson, of Whitehouse, near Aberdeen.

My desire in writing this is to do justice to Captain Wilson, and not in any way to disparage Mr. Waghorn, to whom we all owe much in connexion with his exertions in years later than those to which I have referred.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
R. W. CRAWFORD.

71, Old Broad-street, Nov. 22.

THE EMPEROR AT THE OPENING OF THE CORPS LEGISLATIF.

NAPOLEON III. looked well on Monday (Dec. 6) and his uniform of General of Division fitted admirably, nevertheless he is the setting sun. We looked more anxiously at the rising orb. The Prince Imperial is growing tall at last. He is an especially gentlemanly-looking boy, becoming the very image of his mother in feature, but lacking the exquisite freshness of health so characteristic of the countenance and gait of the charming Empress. The boy was dressed in the uniform of a sub-lieutenant of the *Garde Impériale*. His one gold epaulette was on the left shoulder; his sword was a slender one of dress, adhering to the side. Some official called out, as the Emperor reached the throne, "Gentlemen, be seated," and again was heard the *frou-frou* of descending silks and the clatter of steel. There was the smooth-faced, impassive-looking sovereign unfolding the manuscript of his speech. On a smaller seat on his left in line was the Prince Imperial, directing stolen and curious glances round the assembly. The larger chair on the right was vacant. Alas! the flower of the court, the brilliant and graceful Empress, on her way home from Egypt, was still lingering in Sicily—that larger and livelier Mediterranean gem than Capri, set in a bluer sea and glittering under a brighter sun—a land which the swallow never quits, and in whose whole extent a small pair of woman's eyes does not exist. On the Emperor's right, but not in line, a heavy figure in uniform, *without gloves*, was seated, heavy-looking and immovable. The Cameolike profile, resembling that of an old Roman Emperor, dangerous, plodding, determined, explained in a moment, even to those who had only seen him in portraiture, that it was the Philippe-Egalite of the reigning House, the Prince Napoleon; not far off in the gilded gallery was his royal consort, the Princess Clotilda, intellectual looking, but not handsome, freckled, slight, delicate, of a sad expression of countenance: the eldest daughter of Victor Emmanuel wore a robe of blue velvet—as far as I could see, but a friend assures me it was green—over which was extended a skirt or slip of magnificent white lace, and a white mantle lined with ermine. Her husband' sister, the Princess Mathilde (who has lately discarded the worthy Count she graciously permitted to succeed her unworthy husband, Prince Demidoff) was robed in a toilete of white satin richly trimmed in *guipure* lace. The only other lady of the House of Buonaparte present, the Princess Julia, had a robe of superb black velvet, much trimmed with sables. But Gossip must tear his eyes from the ladies for the Emperor still seated has commenced to read his long speech. His enunciation is clear and confident, and though the voice is not very strong he has a knack of extending its sound to all corners of a large room. He has, though a good reader of French, one or two peculiarities. His accent is slightly German, and he pronounces his *rs* too sonorously. His nasal pronunciation, too, is rather much even for a Frenchman. Applauses continually broke out, and almost interrupted him as he read. The great point was "*La France veut la liberté mais avec l'ordre.*" Here he paused, and then added, with unusual emphasis, curling the *rs* through his nose, *j'en réponds*. As I looked down, I saw every head—by the way the number of bald heads is amazing—moving, as the lips lustily uttered distinct and reiterated cries of *Vive l'Empereur* at this passage. "Assist me," said he, "to preserve liberty." As I heard a gamin afterwards say in the street, when reading the speech, "Let him grant it first." When the speech was concluded, the ceremony of swearing the senators and deputies, not yet attested, took place, as is usual, in the presence of the sovereign. I think an undignified incident took place when Rochefort's name was called. The democratic deputy was not present. The Emperor smiled in a marked manner. When a sovereign smiles disdainfully, courtiers think themselves bound to laugh ironically. There was a laugh, a loud laugh, and then a sudden cry, five times repeated, of *Vive l'Empereur*, and I certainly heard two or three exclamations of *A bas Rochefort!* To say the least of it, that was making too much or too little of the new deputy. As each white hand was held up to swear, "*Mon Dieu*" whispered some one, "how often have these thin and wrinkled hands been raised to swear allegiance to other dynasties, to Kings, and to Republics." It was a melancholy truth. I managed to escape by a side-door to see the returning procession. It was as it came, except that the Emperor went first. The splendid band sent forth the strains of *Partant pour la Syrie*, and while a few *vivas* were raised, I heard a gamin, who struggled with a policeman to hold his place on the bronze railing of the square, cry out,—"Aye, always *Partant pour la Syrie*, but not gone yet. Why does he not get out there?" The surrounding group laughed applaudingly.—*Paris letter in the "Pioneer."*

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A LIFE OF CRIME.

They now and then come on a very bad man in the French service, and we commend, as an example, the life and adventures of Bellière, aged 33, who has just been tried at Beauvais for parricide. The accused, who was of a most vicious and depraved character, entered the army at eighteen, but three months later was condemned to six months' imprisonment for misconduct, and subsequently to five years in irons for mutiny, and finally, in 1857, death for striking an officer. His punishment, was, however, commuted to fifteen years' imprisonment, and in 1865 the remainder of his sentence was remitted. He had scarcely returned to civil life when he was sentenced to thirteen months' confinement for acts of violence, and to an additional term of two years for flinging a heavy bronze candlestick at the judge's head in the court-house. On his release he led an idle and dissipated life, making himself a terror to his family and to the entire neighbourhood. Being at length driven from home, he resolved, in revenge, to murder his parents, and then to set fire to the house, so as to burn the bodies. On the night of the 24th October last he piled a quantity of faggots against the thatched cottage; the father, on hearing a noise, came to the door, and the son stabbed him to death, then trampled on the body, dragged it away by the feet, and threw it behind a hedge. The wife of the murdered man, however, succeeded in escaping. He was shortly after arrested, and acknowledged his guilt with revolting cynicism, expressing regret that he had not succeeded in killing his mother also, as she would now be able to live in peace. Being condemned to death, he was led away from the dock without manifesting the slightest emotion.—*Army and Navy Gazette*, Dec. 18.

INGENIOUS.

If Mr. Babington White or Ouida or any of our sensational novelists were to write a tale called, "The Romance of the Broken-hearted," it is hardly probable that even to their vivid imaginations there would appear to be anything suggestive of pathos in the cattle show. Let them take a hint, however, from the following advertisement:—

"Darling Charlie,—Am quite broken-hearted. Do meet me any day at the cattle show, about 2 P. M., by H——'s F—— R—— M——, Stand No. —, in the concert Hall. Don't disappoint.—Your own, Laura."

There is reason to believe that the heartless Charlie did not respond to this touching appeal. At any rate, a correspondent informs us that thinking he might get a "thrilling situation" for his book, he went on the first appearance of the advertisement to the trysting-place, at the appointed time, waited a whole hour without seeing anything that looked liked a lovers' meeting or anybody answering to his ideas of a broken-hearted Laura. There were signs rather of fatty degeneration. However, the advertisement continued to be inserted until the last day; but on the morning of that day it was not in its place. Can Charlie and Laura have met on Thursday? Perhaps they may; but a suspicion arises that the advertisement was only an ingenious dodge for collecting a knot of expectant persons at a certain spot, and calling their attention to a certain article exposed for sale. It is a great blow to lovers of the romantic to be forced into a belief that Charlie, and Laura, and Mrs. Harris must be put in the same category.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

ARMY NEWS.

(*Army and Navy Gazette*, Dec. 18.)

The French military authorities have just decided on a new carbine for the cavalry. When the old weapon went out of fashion it was transformed and served out, but it was found to possess several disadvantages. It was heavy, had a very indifferent range, and, from the nature of its construction, it wore out the men's uniform. On the recommendation of a committee, which was presided over by General Forey, a new model, which resembles the Chassepot, with this difference, that it is lighter and shorter, has been adopted, and will be served out in two or three months. As several changes are to be made in the uniform, it has not yet been decided how the cartridges shall be carried. The pistol which is to be adopted in the French cavalry is the Perrin revolver.

It is proposed, we understand, that the adjutants of Militia shall perform the duties hitherto entrusted to the staff officers of pensioners, after the commencement of the next financial year. The intention is undoubtedly, to make the different Militia head-quarters also the head-quarters for the pension and recruiting districts. It cannot be disputed that, should a carefully prepared scheme be submitted, we should find a large saving accrue from the arrangement. By the adoption of this plan, too, we might hope to effect the desired object of feeding the ranks of the regular army from those of the reserve forces. It would, at the same time, prove most advantageous to the Secretary of State in carrying out his promised scheme for the formation of a more efficient army of reserve.

Sir Charles Staveley, the major-general commanding at Devonport, has republished, with additions and alterations, some excellent orders on route marching, outpost duty, and the method of withdrawing attacked piquets, for the use of the Devonport garrison. Sir Charles Staveley strongly insists upon the necessities of the practice of these duties during the marching-out [illegible] gives judicious explanations as to how the exercises may be made interesting to both officers and men. A few such exercises are far more agreeable to troops and far more beneficial to the service than any amount of the ordinary marching along roads, especially when carried out in the skilful and soldier-like manner prescribed by Sir Charles Staveley. His orders are terse, lucid and simple; they are well worthy of study, and can be obtained from Pyke's Military Library at Devonport for the small cost of sixpence.

THE SEA SERPENT AGAIN.

Everybody will be glad to hear that the sea serpent has turned up again; and what makes the intelligence doubly gratifying is that, not only does it seem in good health and spirits, but since we last heard of it it has given birth to a small serpent. There can be little doubt that the domestic arrangements consequent upon this interesting event have been the cause of its temporary seclusion. Captain Allen, of the bark Scottish Bride, was fortunate enough to meet the mother and her child on the 23rd of last month, in latitude 38·16, long. 74·09, and full accounts of the appearance of both are given in the American papers. It seems that Captain Allen (who has been "interviewed" on the subject by the *Commercial Advertiser*) was in his cabin at dinner when he was summoned on deck by his second mate. There he found the crew assembled on the starboard side of the vessel, looking with "awe-stricken" faces in the water. He also joined them, and a sight met his eye the memory of which, he says, will never fade. About four feet from the vessel lay the monster, "accompanied by a smaller specimen of its own species. It (the mother serpent) was about 25 feet in length and proportionately thick; its head was very large and flat, while at each side, on the extreme edge, were set two bright scintillating eyes, "looking dangerous and wicked." Its back was covered with large scales, like the crocodile, about three inches in length, which looked together and formed an impenetrable armour. Its belly was a tawny yellow colour, and altogether hideous. The child serpent was but a few feet in length, but in shape and colour closely resembled its mother. The captain gave orders to have a boat lowered to attack the monster, but the little serpent was too sharp for him. Its attention had by this time been called to the presence of the vessel; it raised its head a few inches above the surface and then went towards its parent, and seemed to tell her of the circumstance, upon which she immediately disappeared head downwards, her body describing a circle like a hook, thus exposing to view her tail, which Captain Allen says tapered off to a sharp point. The calm that had beset the vessel now gave way to a storm, much to the alarm of the sailors, who during the whole of the next night would not go on deck without lanterns, such was their fear of again meeting this disagreeable creature with her offspring. The officers and crew of the ship testify, we are told, to the truth of the story in all its essential points.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

SALVAGE FROM THE "CARNATIC."

The Salvage Association at Lloyd's has issued to the underwriters, who were on the Carnatic steamer, wrecked in the Gulf of Suez, an extract of the reports received from their special agent, Captain Grant, R.N., at the wreck with divers. The specie and goods enumerated are in addition to what have been already published:—

October 30. Recovered thirteen bales out of the mail-room, and one box specie (value not mentioned). October 31. Recovered five bales and one box specie November 1. Recovered four boxes and thirteen sheets of copper. November 2. Recovered four bales and one box specie. Officer had to go to Suez, as the Egyptian gunboat Tor required repairs to engines and boilers, and also needed provisioning. On November 10 searched a village on the Arabian shore, and recovered about £300 worth of calicoes and silk, which had been stolen from the wreck. November 11. Had another Arab village searched, and recovered about one hundred pieces of calico and some wearing apparel. I am informed that the postmaster as Bombay is having all the registered letters opened in his presence and valued. I fear that the other five boxes of mails, which were on the main deck, are lost—probably floated out when the ship sank; so the diamonds are gone, but another good search will be made. On November 19th and 20th, very heavy weather. On the 21st got to work. Found the ship had righted four or five degrees, and all the cargo to windward had been pitched down on the mail-room and between decks. The vessel had also parted just abaft the fore rigging. 23rd and 24th recovered twenty-nine bales, thirty-four sheets of copper, and about twenty-cases. The diver reports the main hold quite full. The idea of ever raising the vessel is quite out of the question. From the 25th to 28th we had full working days, when the weather broke up, and on the 29th we had a fresh gale.

It should be observed that the diamonds spoken of were in a registered letter; their value is given at £15,000; one diamond was insured for £2,500. Considering that the vessel had been abandoned by the Peninsular and Oriental Company to the underwriters as a total loss, and was left exposed with its treasure for the natives and fishermen of the gulf to plunder for nearly a week, the salvage recovered from it already, together with the large amount of specie—nearly £30,000 out of £50,000—is far beyond the expectations of those interested; and, with the exception of the vessel, there is a probability of the larger portion of the cargo being recovered.—*Overland Mail*, Dec. 17.

MARRIAGE A LA MODE AMERICAINE.

(*Saturday Review*, Dec. 18.)

There is a book—one of those books which no library that pretends to be a library is without—*Picart's Religious Ceremonies, including Marriage Ceremonies of all Nations.* It is some years since we saw it, but our recollections, hazy perhaps, suggest that certain of these marriage rites, especially some African nuptial ceremonies—we think they were African—were particularly odd. It is not very likely that a new edition of this huge engraved folio should be forthcoming; but in such an eventuality—this is one of the last noble words of the newspapers—we suggest that a recent scene which took place at New York should be inserted. It is quite worthy of illustration, both literary and pictorial. For ourselves, not having gifts of the right sort, we can only describe it in a very jog-trot, hacknied fashion. The exciting incidents, as they call them, and the highly-spiced paragraphs of the American reporters, will make up for our artistic deficiencies. Miss Braddon might make a good thing of it, and we dare say that she congratulates herself that the Richardson and M'Farland marriage amply vindicates her many contributions to moral literature from the imputation that has been cast upon them as to their untruthfulness, or rather untruthlikeliness. Indeed, as we come to think of it, the consolations of the murder and adultery school of fictionists may take another form. They have in this pleasant life-history the gratification of knowing that they have not preached altogether in vain. The seed has fallen on ground which, if not absolutely good in itself, is eminently suited for the growth of plants of the nightshade and stapelia sort—the stapelian group, as the botany books say, being remarkable for the carrion odour of its flowers.

The actors in this pleasant and edifying drama belong, it must be confessed, to Bohemia. But then Bohemia is a recognised life and region. It has not only its place in the social cosmos, but a high one, and in New York a very high one. Bohemia, to take Bohemia's word for it, is not only, or not so much, artistic and literary as art and literature itself. In the tongue, and we dare say in the estimation, of Bohemia, art means comic limning, and literature means journalism and the stage. Anyhow the heroes and the heroine of the New York "tragedy which has engrossed much attention" are in all respects Bohemians. In Bohemian tongue the drama proceeds in this wise:—Enter N. E. (or whatever the technical slang for one side of the stage is) "Mr. Albert Richardson, a New York journalist, an army correspondent, an author, and in a variety of ways a contributor to newspaper and periodical literature." Enter S. W. (as before) "Mrs. M'Farland, an actress, the mother of two children, of whom Richardson became enamoured." Brevity is the soul of wit, and, we suppose, of adultery too. "She quarrelled with her husband, and returned Richardson's passion." Here we suspect what the grammar people used to call a rhetorical metathesis, and that it ought to read, "She returned Richardson's passion and quarrelled with her husband," but Miss Braddon probably knows which comes first. From a careful induction of such "scrofulous" French novels as have come in our way, we should perhaps be disposed to say that the quarrelling does precede the adultery, because it is usual to represent an adulteress as particularly civil to her husband. But American wives may manage it differently. Ours do certainly, and therefore we leave it as a moot point. *Judicent peritiores.* There are, we dare say, among our own lady-novelists authorities on either side. Be this as it may, the doctrine of affinities, not chemical but artistic, is illustrated. Given a journalist and a general contributor to the press of Bohemia, and a married actress, and of course "becoming enamoured" on one side, and "returning his passion" on the other, which is the highpolite for adultery, follows as a matter of course. But what about Mrs. M'Farland's husband? The authorities in such cases have a choice of arrangements; had it so happened that the journalist Richardson had a wife, sensational fiction would have made the arrangement of all parties very easy. Simple barter would have met the case, or, as the poet describes it in the leading case of Mrs. Haller:—

> Her martial gallant swore that truth was a libel,
> That marriage was thraldom, elopement no sin,
> Quoth she, I'll remember the words of my Bible,
> My spouse is a stranger, and I'll take him in.
> With my sentimentalibus lachrymæ roar'em,
> And pathos and bathos delightful to see;
> And chop and change ribs *à-la-mode* Germanorum,
> And high diddle, ho diddle, pop tweedle diddle dee.

But as there was no Mrs. Richardson for Mr. M'Farland, though there was a Mrs. M'Farland for Mr. Richardson, M'Farland had to take his own line, as there was no neighbour's wife for him to take; and he took his line and his line was peach brandy and delirium tremens and revenge. The three famous courses were open to him. He might, which is the French solution, grin and abide it. He might abide it, and not grin, which sometimes is the English practice. As it was, he seems to have grinned, and to have grinned vengeance, and did not abide it. "Some months ago he shot at and slightly injured Richardson. The latter then publicly announced his intention of marrying M'Farland's wife as soon as she could procure a divorce. A divorce was accordingly "procured in the State Courts of Indiana"—a fact worth pondering, because it suggests curious speculations as to the views of the marriage-tie held by the Lord Penzance of those parts, as well as to the desirableness, which of late we have often discussed, of assimilating our divorce of laws, like other things, to the American model. As to the case stands, it seems that in Indiana adultery is not so good a reason for divorce as the injured husband's taking a bad shot at the adulterer. Perhaps it was that the Indiana judge considered M'Farland's shot a contempt of court; an adultery case might always go on if no shooting is introduced into the matter, and the Court would get its fees. But if the practice of shooting, or even shooting at, adulterers is introduced, a judge has reason to complain that his jurisdiction and perquisites are interfered with.

Be this as it may, M'Farland's bad practice with the revolver only made him drink harder, or, as it is more prettily said, "the devoted husband, maddened by his woes, plunged "still deeper in dissipation," and at last "shot him (Richardson) across the counter of the *New York Tribune*"; and a very poetical justice it was, to pistol a "journalist" on the scene of his successes, a journal office. Though the wound was mortal, the adulterer lived some days, and his last hours were soothed by the enjoyment of what we believe is called a perfect ovation. He became, what indeed he always was, a hero; he was fêted, and gaves fêtes, at the Astor House; he was "interviewed" and "held a levée"; while the enraged husband was cruelly "dragged to a felon's cell," the delightful adulterer was bulletined and telegraphed and caressed and waited upon by Mrs. M'Farland, to whose devotion Queen Eleanor's was nothing. Universal sympathy was with this interesting pair; universal execration was poured on the husband. But this was not all. Religion came in at the last hour, and he was sent to heaven a married man, and fortified by the benedictions of "the Church," and it is satisfactory to learn on his own testimony that he had made it all right in both worlds—his last words addressed to "his wife" being:—"My darling, I am going to take you into infinite space and glory."

Now let us put a case somewhat parallel to this amazing history. Mr. Richardson the journalist of course thought that to all intents and purposes Mrs. M'Farland was free to marry, and that he was free to marry her, the essence of the marriage contract consisting in the fact of their mutual adultery. This was just the late Mr. Hinson's view of marriage. Mr. Hinson, to be sure, was hanged—we beg pardon, we ought to have said, as we once heard it euphemistically expressed—Mr. Hinson was the gentleman who had the misfortune to slip off a scaffold last Monday morning and break his neck while talking to a clergyman in the city, and this accident happened to him because he entertained, and acted on, these very views of marriage. He happened to have a wife, but he thought proper to dissolve his marriage by adultery, and consistently treated his paramour as his wife. Now what if after killing "the destroyer of his domestic peace," he had not shot, as he was foolish enough to do, his unmarried wife, but had "in the felon's cell" gone through a ceremony of marriage with her? what would be thought of the clergyman officiating at a mockery of religion so grotesque and nauseous? And yet this is precisely what Mr. Richardson and Mrs. M'Farland, and "the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Frothingham," did. We shall not transcribe the revolting and blasphemous details of this clinical wedding. Enough to quote one reverend gentleman's solemn preliminary prayer invoking a blessing on adultery, "Father, we thank Thee for what these two have been to each other." The nuptial benediction was given by Mr. Beecher in the most extravagant and pleonastic and ultra-ecclesiastical phrase; and the most sacred blessings were showered "by the authority of the church" on "a wife, sacred and honoured," and "a husband, her head in the Lord."

We commend this "ceremony short and simple, but," as the *Tribune* very truly goes on to remark, "deeply impressive and affecting," to the attention of some among ourselves. Especially with all reverence, be it said, to the revisers, official or non-official, of the English Prayer-book. Some precisians and pedants among the clergy, we believe, feel some difficulties as to using our marriage service in the case of a *divorcée* or a *divorcé*. Why not borrow this Beecher use? It has a very ecclesiastical twang; indeed the formula embodies a good deal more of priestly authority than any ritual known to us. That sublime phrase, "By the authority given me by the Church of Christ, I do pronounce you husband and wife," beats the English rite, as the Americans would say, by long chalks. We can only recall one marriage service occasionally used among us for persons one or both of whom happened, like Mrs. M'Farland, to be encumbered by a lawful spouse. The marriage we speak of was not, to be sure, graced by a couple of clergymen, nor was the nuptial benediction couched in strictly religious terms. We are speaking of a marriage ceremony now falling perhaps into disuse, but which certainly was in vogue less than a century ago, especially in Whitefriars, and was probably known as a broomstick marriage. We are not sure, considering the personal character of the parties to the New York wedding, that even the simple language of Alsatia would have been very inappropriate. The rite consisted in the ceremony, "short and simple, but deeply impressive," of the couple, preferring the sort of union cemented in the persons of Mr. Richardson and Mrs. M'Farland, jumping over a broomstick in succession, whilst the Ward Beecher of the occasion, usually a coalheaver, pronounced this brief, but "affecting," benediction,

> Jump rogue, jump whore,
> Man and wife for evermore,

If anything were needed to show the dangerous temptations to which those who give way to personal vanity are exposed, it will be found in an incident related by a Scotch newspaper. A farmer near Kinglassie, in Fifeshire, was much annoyed last week to find that his cows' tails had been shorn of their hair. As he was not conscious of having made an enemy, he was at a loss to conceive who could have disfigured the useful animals in this barbarous manner until his wife discovered on the dairy-maid's dressing-table a chignon manufactured out of the hair of the cows' tails. Further concealment being useless, the culprit confessed that not only had she furnished herself with this adornment at the expense of the cows, but that she had supplied a select number of her friends with materials from the same source, for the purpose of manufacturing headdresses of a similar nature, in anticipation of a social reunion to take place at the commencement of the new year.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

A LESSON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—Let me tell you a little story. Last Monday morning I was going home at half-past 1 a.m., and, passing down the dip at Knightsbridge, I saw some way in advance four men grossly assaulting a woman, whose behaviour and language were, to say the least, respectable, and who had great difficulty in breaking away from them, pursued by a volley of abuse in English with a very bad accent. You may imagine how bad the rest of it was when I tell you that the least offensive word these ruffians used was the English equivalent of that "splendid" French word which M. Victor Hugo puts into the mouth of Cambronne after the battle of Waterloo.

As I passed them I said, "If you assault women in the streets in that way, you will be given in charge to the police." This was enough to draw down another volley of abuse on myself; but little heeding it, the women having escaped, I passed on.

When I reached Wilton-place I took the turning till I had nearly reached St. Paul's church, when I was aware of some one running after me, and in a second or two I was overtaken by one of these foreigners, who coolly asked me for satisfaction for what I had said. This was really too much. I therefore laid my hands on him and took him across the road to a constable, who was luckily standing there. I then proceeded to charge this foreigner—who, I must add, had backed his demand for satisfaction with threatening gestures—for assaulting the woman and attempting to assault myself.

We were just going off to the station-house, the foreigner protesting, and begging, as he said, to explain, when I thought I would give him a lesson to take back to his country. "If," I said, "you will kneel down in the mud in the presence of this constable and myself, and ask pardon for what you have done, I will forego the charge against you." After some demur he accepted the alternative, and there, in the muddy street, he knelt down on both knees and said, "I beg pardon for what I have done." He was then allowed to depart, with some not very complimentary remarks from myself, and I daresay it will be some time before he or his disgusting companions will venture to assault either man or woman in the London streets.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
A NIGHTWALKER.

GEMS FROM AMERICAN MINES.

(*Punch*, Dec. 18.)

This is the way the Many-Headed Beast is fed over the water. He likes his food cut up small. His feeders on this side may get hints. They are coming to it. Colonel Dodge wanted to turn Fenian. But they said he did not look dirty enough. That was cruel, considering the pains he takes not to wash his face.

Senator Jones has got a new set of false teeth. They don't fit.

Mrs. Winkles, Fifth Avenue, has her knocker tied up. Welcome, little stranger! But the white glove might be whiter, Winkles?

Bob Bagster's new poem will be bad. Well, praise to him for not surprising anybody, surprises are vulgar. But so's Bob.

Elegant Lorimer Briggs has made tracks. Glad he can make any thing. Didn't think it in him.

Roomy Toutle shouldn't go to the theatre without a pocket handkerchief. They are cheap enough at friend Shoddy's, in Broadway, who is a good fellow and a refined-minded gentleman.

Belle St. Claremont couldn't hook young Snubbs, so me and ma are back to town.

Juggs gets fat.

Another new piece by Vamp announced. Where are the French detectives?

Peter Wilkinson overdrew his account last week. But we hear that his grandmother has squared things. Good old lady. Wish she were our grandmother.

There was a report that Dandy Cockhorse had paid his tailor. We are authorized to state that there was no foundation for that scurrilous rumour. He would pay his debts of honour first, and hasn't begun that.

Pretty Mrs. Chikabiddy refused to be comforted for beautiful Mrs. Chollychowcow's diamonds. Wipe your eyes, dear, they are false—the diamonds we mean.

We don't like Tom Philping's new coat. Does anybody?

Snakes and turnips, Mrs. Jerusalem, why do you let the Misses J. talk to psalm-singing George? He ain't no good.

Billy Clatworthy pled nobly in the lobster case on Saturday, but what's the use of whistling jigs to a milestone? Yes, you, Judge Bilk.

Nature's Nobleman Noggins will lose his patent if he rolls so very often in the kennel. Why don't he take the pledge?

Mrs. Charley Quaggles has pretty feet.

Is the said Mrs. Charley's milliner's bill paid? We shan't pay it, and Quaggles can't, unless that insured ship should happily go down.

Where's Wopps?

We saw the note, Miss Jemima P———. You dropped the ball-card very neatly, and he picked it up very gallantly, but we saw. Don't blush. He would be a very nice young man, if he were not so old.

Jefferson Brick wanted 5000 dollars for his novel. This was to make up for his disappointment because the last didn't sell. However, Sharp and Koe didn't see it. We hear his wife wrote part of it—the love business. Not from her own experiences, we should say.

Poker Pattison leaves his club. The club is as well as could be expected, and we have not heard that any of the spoons are missing.

President Grant uses cold cream after shaving. He will not eat hard boiled eggs. He is right as to the first, wrong as to the second. But this is a free country, and men may do as they like.

The Signora Sallibetti blew up considerable behind the scenes last night. Four carpenters fainted at her language. Sam Davis didn't, but then he was raised where they talk like that.

(Here we were cowhided. Details to-morrow.)

PUNCH'S RULES FOR YOUNG TRADESMEN.

(After the well-known advice by Sir Richard Phillips, to be found in Mavor's Spelling-book.)

1. Never be idle. If you have nothing to do, go through your books and turn the oughts, in your debtors' accounts, into sixes and nines. You may thus make a wet day as profitable as a fine one. If you only add a halfpenny to each of twenty-four accounts, you have done something.

2. If your customer be solvent, never make up the so-called weekly book until you are compelled to do so. Remember, the older a bill, the more difficult it is to detect and over-charge.

3. You must have bad debts. It is due to your family that you should not incur losses. Therefore, judiciously distribute the amount you expect to lose over the bills of those who pay, but take long credit. Society is bound to be self-supporting.

4. I need not tell you to stand well with all the servants in the families of your customers. Those persons have much in their power. They will, if you secure their good-will, even risk the anger of their employers by fetching things from your shop instead of that to which they were sent. Money is best, but presents from your stock are always welcome, and you can often set them down in the bills.

5. When a Chancellor of the Exchequer announces that the tax is taken off an article which you sell, do not instantly raise the price of that article, but do so after a short time, and explain to Mater-Familias that the rise has become necessary because the importing commission-agents have backwardised the markets. She will not understand this, but will be unable to answer it.

6. If a customer leave you for one who deals on easier terms, you should take every opportunity of saying, with a compassionate expression, to other customers, that you are very sorry to believe that there were good reasons for Mr. Z.——'s going to a cheaper market, and that you earnestly hope he is not in much difficulty.

7. If Pater-Familias is ever worked up by his wife to call and remonstrate as to your charges, be rejoiced to see him, and show him books and invoices, and say that his business head will at once enable him to see how the truth is, which the ladies cannot be expected to perceive. He will be flattered, and tell his wife that she accuses you unjustly.

8. If Mater-Familias declares that she is resolved to try elsewhere, beg her, most respectfully, to do so, and say that, though proud of her custom, you would very much rather lose it than be supposed to act unfairly——but ask her where she means to go, and then say that you are certain you will have the honour of seeing her again, for the character of that house is pretty well known.

9. Of all tradesmen the butcher has the utmost opportunities of early acquiring a fortune. His joints weigh—for most families—exactly what he says they weigh. But if a customer begins to be suspicious, let the butcher implore him to have a weighing-machine. How often will it be used? Or do you think that the cook and you will differ as to weights?

10. Some housekeepers preserve receipts. It is not often safe to make a second demand for a paid bill; but we cannot be too thoughtful, and it is well to ascertain from servants what are the habits of their employers in this respect.

11. Be in no hurry to get into parochial offices. Customers prefer to think that you are minding your business. Yet there are cases in which offices bring jobs, and you must throw no chance away. But seldom or never speak; and if your position be alluded to by a customer, say that it was forced upon you, and that you accepted it only that you might not give offence, and perhaps might be able to save the rate-payers some little expense, though you are bound to own that things are really managed very justly.

12. Always be civil, even to excess. If you observe these rules, you will soon ride when most of your late customers are walking, and then you can splash them, and have your revenge. But meantime be humility itself, except to your shopmen. No faculty should be lost for want of exercise; and in your behaviour to them you can practise your dignity.

13. If the females of your family are fond of dress, keep them out of the sight of your female customers. Especially do so, if your family dresses gracefully, and looks well. I have known a profitable account closed because a tradesman's pretty wife was seen to advantage in the same bonnet as that of an ugly dowager.

14. I have said nothing about adulterations and the like, because I suppose you to know your business, or to know those who will teach it you. But tradesmen who sell articles of consumption should get Dr. Hassall's book. His exposures will be their instructions.

Do not hang these rules up in your shop, but paste them inside your desk, and read them every Sunday morning, before going into your accounts.—*Punch*, Dec. 18.

We have heard of a most mysterious and disagreeable occurrence at the Tower of London which is enough to set the nerves of the whole nation on edge. For some days, or rather nights, past the shadow of an axe has appeared on one of the walls of the building; this shadow made its last appearance, unless we are misinformed, in 1848, but what it has been doing since that time we cannot say. There is no shyness whatever about it now; it does not object to be stared at, and excites the curiosity of all who have the privilege, if not the pleasure, of inspecting it.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

A WORD FOR THE LADIES.

A Parisian correspondent of the *Court Journal*, writing on the subject of ladies' dress in that city, states that long trains have been abandoned, and describes a new fashion called "la robe ronde," which consists of a gown made quite plain, about a yard too long before and behind. There can be no doubt that this garment is a most admirably inconvenient design, but it is impossible to hear of its adoption without the melancholy reflection that it must nearly have exhausted the ingenuity which devises articles of female attire that do not and are not intended to fit the wearer. We have already seen gowns too long, too short, too wide, too narrow; in fact, for years no one has ever seen a gown which was not either too vast or too scanty, and after "la robe ronde" has had its day there is nothing else which can be done by the ladies but to have their clothes made the proper size. It is true that further development might be attained by extension upwards—gowns might begin at top of the head, and by means of a pole or brass rod might be carried in that direction to an immense altitude. Apertures would of course be necessary for the eyes, and a costume of this nature would produce a novel if not a pleasing effect. Beyond this there is absolutely nothing which can be suggested in the way of misfits, and the time cannot now be far distant when we may hope to see women clothed and in their right minds.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE LANGUAGE OF THE COUNCIL.

Among other matters of speculation connected with the Roman Catholic Council it has become a question, not merely what these reverend seigniors will say (if they are to say anything), but how they will say it. Latin, of course, is supposed to be the official tongue—the one familiar to the lowest and most incapable among them. But at a little rehearsal held the other day they came to signal grief at once. It was not a question of entering into a complicated debate about any dogmatical mystery, but simply of concocting the address to his Holiness in answer—*more parlamentico*—to his speech from the chair. And it was found that all the Latin available did not suffice for a common conversation. Cardinal Albieri, in whose rooms the scene took place, was beside himself. There was such a babel as had never been heard in or out of Genesis. At last a few American bishops proposed to substitute French, as a language in which a few present might understand each other. Things went on smoothly for a few minutes in the tongue of the Gallicans, when up rose the Bishop of Reggio and loudly protested against the profanation. Matters of the church could only be treated in Latin, he said, the vulgate (which he evidently considered the original "Revelation") being written in that holy tongue, and some one even suggested Christ and the apostles as having spoken that tongue, no doubt, sarcastically. And so the Latin debate was resumed by the few who had mastered the language to a speakable degree. The others sat in silence, but when it came to signing the address they did sign it all like men. This meeting may well be taken as a prototype of the whole council.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE ILLEGITIMATE BIRTH RATE IN EUROPE.

A generation or two ago, when English pride was at its highest, it was the fashion to dwell with much satisfaction on the superior morality of Protestant countries, and England in particular, compared with that which prevailed in Roman Catholic lands. Fashions, however, change; Romanism attained something of a premium in distinguished British circles, Protestantism falling to a discount. And then the bold assertions of Romanists themselves in favour of their creed began to receive credence. It slipped somehow into a kind of maxim, that thoroughly Romanist populations are more moral, in the common ecclesiastical sense of the word, which regards especially the relations between the sexes than communities of the reformed faith. This was a kind of concession gracefully made by persons of liberal religious opinions to zealous Romanists. "You are, no doubt, superstitious and ignorant people; but it must be confessed that you have an advantage over us in point of what is specially called morality. The mass of your believers are sounder in this respect, both in principles and conduct; great is the virtue of the confessional to keep ordinary people in the straight road." And the pretension thus politely conceded has been employed with abundance of self-laudation, by the zealous persons, chiefly converts, who devote themselves to magnifying the glories of their persuasion in public writing and speaking. But there lies an appeal beyond all this loose talk to an unimpassioned tribunal—that of statistical analysis. And this proves (assuming the figures to be correct) that the respective sexual morality of European countries, if tested by the number of illegitimate births (and no other test can well be devised), has no relation whatever to their respective creeds. Here are the figures as given by M. Maurice Block, in his very valuable work, "L'Europe Politique et Sociale."

Of all European countries, that in which by far the greatest relative number of natural children is born is Bavaria, a country of which two-thirds of the people are Catholic, and excessively Catholic, and in which "the confessional" is more of a real institution than almost anywhere else. In Bavaria the illegitimate births amount to 20·7, or nearly 21 per cent. of the whole.

Next come Saxony and Wurtemberg; the first exclusively, the second chiefly, Protestant. In these illegitimate births amount to 15 and 11·7 per cent. respectively.

In Sweden and Norway (Protestant), they are 9·3 and 9·2, in Austria (very Catholic), 8·9.

Next to these comes a list of countries, comprising in fact the greater part of Europe, in which the illegitimate birth-rate is singularly uniform; nowhere much below 7 per cent, and nowhere attaining 8. These are—taken in order of immorality, beginning with the worst—Belgium, Russia, Italy, France, Prussia, England. Of Ireland there are, we believe, no trustworthy returns, but common opinion makes it rank very favourably in this respect.

Below the countries thus enumerated, and therefore the least exceptionable of all, come Catholic Spain with 5½ per cent. and, last, Protestant Holland with only 4 per cent., which thus attains the European "prize of virtue."

These diversities are very far from admitting of easy, or indeed any explanation from such materials for knowledge as we possess. Something is due to legal institutions. For instance, the three German countries which rank worst on the list all possess peculiarly restrictive codes of marriage laws, which restrict honourable matrimony and render irregular but durable connections—"wild marriages," as the Germans oddly but expressively call them—more common than they otherwise would be. And the same obstructive legislation prevails more or less in other continental countries. But this has no relation to religious questions. And the simple conclusion which we wish to draw is, we conceive, undeniable, that it cannot be proved, or rendered probable, that the religion prevailing in any European country, taken apart from other causes, influences at all the number of illegitimate births. Religious partizans should therefore be very cautious before they endeavour to make capital for their own faith out of the weaknesses and sins which they can charge to the account of heretical populations. They lay themselves open to crushing retorts. Better acquiesce in Gibbon's impartial conclusion that religion—in the partizan sense of the word—is "all-powerful to impel, powerless to stem, the stream of national manners."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

[What is the little figure for Scotland? Was the writer a Scotchman?]

Much amusement has been excited by the announcement that two well-known members of the London *demi monde* picked up a Bishop at Marseilles on his way to the Œcumenical Council, and so charmed the venerable prelate that he was completely taken in, and introduced them to Cardinal Antonelli on his arrival as ladies of distinction. I need scarcely say that the Minister of State, a man of extensive and enlarged experiences, soon spotted them, and they were requested to quit Rome in twenty-four hours. How the poor old bishop will be able to take his seat at council and look the Holy Father in the face, I cannot conceive. I wonder who the "ladies" were.—*London Letter in the Pioneer.*

A German paper says that the simplest post-office in the world is to be found on the southern extremity of America. For some years past a small barrel has been fastened by an iron chain to the outermost rock of the mountains overhanging the Straits of Magellan, opposite Tierra del Fuego. It is opened by every ship which passes through the straits, either to place letters in it or to take letters from it. This post-office, therefore, takes care of itself, it is confided to the protection of seafarers, and there is no example of any breach of this trust having occurred. Each ship undertakes the voluntary transmission of the contents of the barrel if their destination is within the limits of its voyage.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

It is reported that of the many applications filed in the American Patent Office about 14,000 will probably be granted during the year. Some of the inventions mentioned in *Harper's Weekly* are curious: an application of the "Lord's Prayer," repeated in a loud voice, to cure stammering; a weight to be attached to a cow's tail to prevent her switching it while being milked; a "horse-refresher"—a bit perforated with holes, and connected with a reservoir in the vehicle by a flexible tube, so that the driver can water the animal without stopping. A lady has patented a hair-crimping pin, which may be also used as paper-cutter, skirt supporter, child's pin, bouquet-holder, shawl fastener, or book-mark. A philanthropist has applied for protection to a "snorers' friend," a luxurious contrivance to be attached to church pew-backs, so that in certain familiar exigencies one may sleep in peace and comfort.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

Le Sport moralizes on the death of M. Guillardin, a man of the world of an essential Parisian type Having attained his fiftieth year, and spent a life in adventures which displayed his courage and also, in another sense, his gallantry, he found himself still possessed of a brilliant fortune of about a million, and no one could have foreseen his miserable end. At the age at which great passions are generally extinguished, he fell violently in love with a songstress. Knowing that a million of money would not allow continual sacrifices to such a divinity, he endeavoured to obtain from Our Lady of Piquet enough to satisfy Our Lady of Hearts. Both were unfaithful to him, and he was soon completely ruined. A friend helped him for three years, but the friend and the stipend died together, and he himself died also, being followed to his grave by his faithful valet, weeping as if he had lost an only brother.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

The Edinburgh Chamber of Commerce has resolved to call the attention of Parliament to the notorious frauds practised by the manufacturers of bottles, and either countenanced or winked at by those who fill them with spirits, wines, or malt liquors for sale. The subject is interesting to Anglo-Indians. Paying for quarts, we often get little more than imperial pints; paying for pints, we get little more than half-pints. Brandy and champagne bottles have sometimes an internal tumour, which diminishes their capacity by a fifth. This ought not so to be. The law is plain. It recognizes imperial measure and none else, any dustoor to the contrary notwithstanding. If the full measure implies a higher price, let the higher price be charged; but let us know the right name of what we are paying for. The Edinburgh Chamber petitions that it may be made imperative that bottles shall be *stamped as warranted to contain a certain quantity* of liquid. Success to the petitioners! They have the hearty sympathy of a large Indian public.—*Pioneer*

BANKS.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA.

Exchange.

The Bank grants Drafts

On London at 6 months' sight above £50 at 1s. 11 3/4d. per Re.
4 " " at 1s. 11 5/8d. "
3 " " at 1s. 11 9/16d. "
2 " " at 1s. 11 1/2d. "
1 " " at 1s. 11 7/16d. "
On demand at 1s. 11 3/8d. "
On Scotland and Ireland
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland at 1 day's sight } at 1s. 11 5/16d. "

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Coconada, Ceylon, Hongkong, Foochowfoo, Shanghai, Hankow, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

Interest.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand interest will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the daily balance not exceeding one Lac Rupees.

On Fixed Deposits.

12 months 6 per cent.
6 do. 5 "
3 do. 3 "

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondies made payable to Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank
Bombay, 19th November 1869.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital £3,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

Head Office—PARIS.

Agencies.

Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong Saigon, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

London Bankers.

The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.
Agents in Scotland.—National Bank of Scotland.
Agents in Ireland.—{ The Munster Bank, Limited. The Belfast Banking Company.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receives Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.
9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—

Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).
In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

Head Office—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.
Branches in India.

Calcutta	Agra.	Kurrachee.
Madras.	Bombay.	Lahore.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11 13/16 per Rupee.

4 do. 1/11 11/16 "
3 do. 1/11 9/16 "
2 do. 1/11 1/2 "
1 do. 1/11 7/16 "
On demand 1/11 3/8 "
On Scotland 1/11 3/8 "
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1/11 3/8 "

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interests.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 4 per cent. per ann.
Do. 6 do. 4
Do. 12 do. 5
Do. 24 do. 6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.
EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.
Bombay, 3rd January, 1870.

FOR SALE.

TO PRINTERS and Others.—For SALE, a large quantity of French DOUBLE FOOLSCAP PRINTING PAPER, at Rs. 3-4 per Ream.—Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette," Meadow Street, Fort.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—

Established 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and other insurable property, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates, by PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE and LIFE.

Head Office—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.
Capital—£2,000,000 (Two Millions).
Trustees.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq., Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.

Directors.

Chairman—Bernard Hall, Esq.
Deputy Chairmen—{ William Hind, Esq., Patrick Hunter, Esq.

John Bateson, Esq.
John Bingham, Esq.
William Bottomley, Esq.
T. Ridgway Bridson, Esq.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq.
Robert C. Crosbie, Esq.
William Dalgish, Esq.
Henry Duckworth, Esq.
William Forbes, Esq.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq.

William Hickman, Esq.
R. W. Kelley, Esq.
George B. Kerferd, Esq.
Peter Maxwell, Esq.
Peter M'Lagan, Esq.
John T. Pagan, Esq.
Clare Sewell Read, Esq.
John Sharp, Esq.
N. W. J. Strode, Esq.
J. B. Thomson, Esq.
C. J. Thomas, Esq.

H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.

Actuary and General Manager.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.
Sub-Manager—Thomas Walton Thomson.
Bankers—The Liverpool Commercial Bank, and the National Provincial Bank of England.
Auditors—Messrs. Harmood, Banner & Son, Accountants.
Physicians—James Turnbull, M.D., Liverpool; J. E. Pollock, M.D., London; F. S. Stedman, M.D., Bombay.

The rates of Premium for Fire and Life Insurances will be found as moderate as those of other First Class Offices. Policies are issued under the Life branch of this Company recently established in Bombay, on Civil lives, and Military lives in Civil employ.

For further information and particulars, and for prospectuses, &c., regarding Fire and Life Insurances, apply to
LAWRENCE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st Jan. 1868. Agents in Bombay.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.

FOR LIFE ASSURANCE AND THE GUARANTEE OF FIDELITY IN SITUATIONS OF TRUST.

Chief Offices,
17, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON.

POLICIES PAYABLE DURING LIFE.

The Capital subscribed by nearly 2,000 Shareholders is nearly £800,000.

The Annual Income in 1868 exceeded THREE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-EIGHT THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING.

NEW PREMIUM INCOME

In 1859, 1860, 1861 ......£101,000 average per an. £33,000
" 1862, 1863, 1864 ......£123,000 " £41,000
" 1865, 1866, 1867 ......£180,745 " £60,000

The Royal Naval, and Military, and East India Life Department affords peculiar advantages to officers and others in the Navy, Army, and Mercantile Marine.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Officers of the Army in India have the Option of effecting Assurances at Civil Rates of Premium.

INDIAN BRANCHES.

CALCUTTA and BOMBAY.

Agent at Madras (Messrs. Lecot & Co.), Ceylon (Messrs. Clark Spence & Co.), Singapore (Messrs. A. L. Johnstone & Co.), and at all the principal Towns in India.

Secretary Indian Branches:—J. L. NAPIER HAY, Esq.
Medical Referee—Dr. W. G. Hunter.
Assistant Secretary—C. J. Wallis, Esq., F.S.S.

Assurances effected, Policies issued, Premiums received, and Claims settled in India without reference to Home Office.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

Every description of this important business is transacted by the Society, at rates which will be found to be generally more moderate than those of any other Insurance Company in India.

Annual and Half yearly Premiums, for Assurance of Rs. 1,000 (£100) to be paid at death, reducible to English Rates on return to Europe.

Age next birthday.	CIVIL. Premium. Annual.	CIVIL. Premium. Half-yearly.	Age next birthday.	MILITARY. Premium. Annual.	MILITARY. Premium. Half-yearly.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
20	30 7 4	15 3 8	20	34 0 8	17 0 4
30	35 10 8	17 13 4	30	39 14 0	19 15 0
40	44 12 0	22 6 0	40	47 15 4	23 15 8
50	59 8 0	29 12 0	50	61 14 0	30 15 0

TABLES OF RATES FOR ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE.

Annual Premium for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 payable to the Representatives of the Assured in the event of Previous death, or to himself on his attaining either of the undermentioned ages:

Age next birthday.	CIVIL. Payable at 50 or Death.	CIVIL. Payable at 55 or Death.	CIVIL. Payable at 60 or Death.	Age next birthday.	MILITARY. Payable at 50 or Death.	MILITARY. Payable at 55 or Death.	MILITARY. Payable at 60 or Death.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
20	38 8 0	34 0 0	31 0 0	20	55 0 0	41 8 0	39 8 0
25	45 8 0	39 0 0	34 8 0	25	52 0 0	46 8 0	43 8 0
30	57 0 0	46 8 0	40 0 0	30	62 8 0	54 0 0	49 0 0
35	77 8 0	58 0 0	48 0 0	35	81 8 0	65 0 0	67 0 0
40	116 0 0	78 0 0	59 0 0	40	119 0 0	84 0 0	68 0 0

Premium for Short Terms and other Assurance will be furnished on application.

1. Policies once issued by this Society are absolutely indisputable except in cases of fraud.

2. Policies in full force during days of grace allowed for payment of premium.

3. Policies which have been in force for 5 years are not liable to forfeiture on account of the temporary inability of the assured to pay the premium, as the Directors will advance the premium as often as the value of the Policy will admit, and allow the amount to remain as a debt against the Policy.

4. Medical Fees paid by Society when the Assurance is for Rs. 2,500 and upwards.

FIDELITY ASSURANCE.

The European Assurance Society is the only Society in India and the Colonies specially empowered by the British Parliament to guarantee the Fidelity of, or become Surety for, Officers of Her Majesty's Naval, Military, and Civil Service, besides Managers, Secretaries, Accountants, Cashiers, Clerks and others holding situations of trust in Banks and public Companies, private Firms, &c.

FIDELITY AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMBINED.

This method, introduced by the Society, confers important advantages by the Reductions allowed in the Life Premiums to the extent of from 50 to 100 per cent. of the Guarantee premium.

AGENTS WANTED AT UP-COUNTRY STATIONS
Calcutta, 15th November 1869.

INSURANCES.

GUARDIAN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE

COMPANY.—The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies against Fire on the usual terms.
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—

Capital £2,000,000 sterling; Funds in hand exceed £1,300,000.

Fire premiums for 1859 £228,314
Do. 1861 292,402
Do. 1863 341,568
Do. 1865 414,733
Do. 1867 460,553
Showing an increase over 1859 of £232,239

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture both in Bombay and in the Mofussil insured on very favourable terms.

Life Branch.

Life premiums for 1860 £73,150
Do. 1862 105,703
Do. 1864 152,159

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 1st January 1869.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO BE LET, from 1st February 1870, SPACIOUS and AIRY GROUND FLOOR ROOMS, having entrances from Forbes Street and from Rampart Row, and now in the occupation of Messrs. Soundy & Co.—Apply to DAVID SASSOON & Co.
15th December 1869.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW at Breach Candy, No. 4, thoroughly repaired and painted, with immediate possession.—Apply to Mr. FRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE, Cumballa House.
FRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE.

TO BE LET, an upper storied BUNGALOW, No. 2, at Mazagon, Gunpowder Road, thoroughly repaired.—Apply to Mr. FRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE, Cumballa House.
FRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE.

TO LET, an AIRY and COMMODIOUS Upper Storied BUNGALOW, near the B. B. & C. I. Railway Station, Grant Road.—Rent Rs. 150 only.
FLOWER & Co.
Oak Lane, 14th December 1869.

TO LET, a BUNGALOW at Breach Candy. Rs. 200.
Oak Lane, 14th October, 1869. FLOWER & Co.

TO LET, on MALABAR HILL, Eighteen BUNGALOWS, Rs. 150 to 350—furnished and unfurnished.
BYCULLA.—Six BUNGALOWS. Rent Rs. 125, 150, 175, 200, 250, and 300.
CHINCHPOOGLY.—Five BUNGALOWS. Rent Rs. 150, 175, 200, 250, and 350—furnished and unfurnished.
MAZAGON.—Six BUNGALOWS. Rent Rs. 100, 100, 200, 200, 200, and 250.
PARELL.—Four BUNGALOWS Rent Rs. 50, 110, 125, and 175.
FORT.—Fourteen RESIDENCES. Rent Rs. 40, 50, 50, 50, 75, 75, 80, 100, 100, 100, 125, 125, 350, and 400.
FORT.—Eighteen OFFICES. Rent Rs. 40, 50, 50, 50, 50, 50, 100, 120, 125, 150, 150, 200, 230, 250, 300, 300, 300, and 400.
Oak Lane, 14th October, 1869. FLOWER & Co.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass.

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel).

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c
JEWANJEE & Co.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

Messrs. Jeewanjee & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel throughout last season, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on the hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

BYCULLA REFRESHMENT ROOMS.

JEWANJEE and COMPANY, Proprietors of the Byculla Hotel, beg to intimate that they have now OPENED a REFRESHMENT ESTABLISHMENT in connection with their Billiard Room, adjoining the Byculla Hotel, where Steaks, Chops, and other refreshments can be had at any hour at reasonable prices. Care will be taken to serve only first class meats, and excellent arrangements have been made for cooking at a moment's notice by means of a patent stove, just received from Europe, any dish in the bill of fare.

Private Rooms have been expressly built for the accommodation of Visitors, in connection with the Billiard Room, which has been refitted, and in which there are now four first-class Billiard Tables, brilliantly lighted with Gas.

Wines and Spirits and American Drinks of every description can be had at the bar of the Billiard Rooms.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL, WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld). ALLAHABAD BRANCH.

HOTEL DEPARTMENT ONLY.

ALLAHABAD having now become an important city, to meet its growing requirements, the Company has, at considerable expense, enlarged and improved their Hotel by the addition of an upper storey. From its central position, and close proximity to the Railway Station, the Hotel offers to Travellers, wishing to break their journey, a comfortable and quiet resting-place, with Refreshments of the very best.

The Hotel is on the Queen's Road, Allahabad, and within an easy walk of five minutes from the Terminus. It is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner, and suited both for Families and Single Gentlemen; but the upper rooms are more especially adapted for Families, as they can be occupied one, two or three, en suite, with capital Bath Rooms attached. These Rooms are also, without exception, the coolest and most comfortable in the station.

The Wines, Spirits and Beer are selected from the Company's stock in Calcutta, and fresh supplies are sent monthly, thus ensuring to visitors the best and most unexceptionable articles of the kind to be procured in the North-Western Provinces.

A first-class slate Billiard Table is provided for the use of the Residents, and for the amusement during the short interval of Gentlemen passing through. The room is detached, and at some distance from the main building.

Terms—STRICTLY CASH

BISHOP'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA,

INTRODUCED AND PREPARED BY
ALFRED BISHOP, Manufacturing Chemist,
17 and 18, Peck's Fields, Mile-end New Town, London.

This perfectly white and delicately clean granulated preparation possesses remarkable effervescent qualities, which far surpasses the ordinary Seidlitz Powder in its cooling, refreshing, and mild aperient properties, as well as in its flavour as a saline draught. It is particularly well adapted for women and young children, on account of its most agreeable flavour and mild effect.

N.B.—The genuine has the name of BISHOP upon the Bottle, also the Name and Trade Mark upon the Label, and is sold in convenient sizes and secured in so perfect a manner that it may be shipped with safety to any part of the world.

Manufacturer also of Granulated and Effervescent Carbonate of Iron, Citrate of Iron, Citrate of Quinine, Citrate of Quinine and Iron, Carbonate of Lithia in Tubes, Citrate of Lithia, Vichy Salt, Seidlitz Mixture, and all other Granulated Preparations.

In Chancery.—Caution.—Bishop's Granular Effervescent Citrate of Magnesia.—Mr. Bishop, having discovered that the Label which he has used since 1861 was being imitated, recently applied to the Court of Chancery for an Injunction to restrain such imitation. The Injunction was immediately granted, and the Defendant was ordered to pay all Mr. Bishop's Costs and destroy the Labels complained of.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S (late BRIDGE'S) Essence or Fluid Extract of Red JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ¼, ½, and pint bottles

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Addresses, also Trade Mark (W in a diamond).

QUINTESSENCE of JAMAICA GINGER and CAMOMILE WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ¼, ½, and ¾ pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE of QUINODINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in half and quarter-pint bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London
BOMBAY:—
Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, (Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort), Poonah.
And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co

WEEKLY SALE.

To-morrow Wednesday, the 12th instant, Messrs. Nusserwanjee, Culliandass and Co. will sell by public auction, at 2 o'clock P.M., at their rooms Meadow Street, No. 31, opposite the late premises of the Bank of Bombay:—

4 cases striped dhotees
3 ditto lappets scarfs
10 ditto stockings and socks
4 ditto flannels and quiltings
8 ditto T. red prints
1 ditto madapollam
12 bales Navy canvas Nos. 1 to 6
6 cases of superior Bohemian glasswares, containing toilet bottles, flower vases, table ornaments, plates, flower pots, toilet sets, &c., &c.
2 cases superior Railway rugs
12 iron bedsteads of assorted sizes
6 brass bedsteads of assorted sizes
7 bales 32 lbs. 24 by 31 inches printing papers
7 ditto 38 lbs. 27 by 38 ditto ditto
7 ditto 42 lbs. 28 by 37 ditto ditto
11 ditto 28 lbs. 30 by 34 ditto ditto
3 ditto 38 lbs. 27 by 38 ditto ditto
3 ditto 53 lbs. 30 by 44 ditto ditto
5 ditto 32 lbs. 22 by 30 ditto ditto
Ex Coimbatore.

On account and at the risk of Roychund Khimjee—
By order of Messrs. Ardaseer Burjorjee & Co—
A & B—1686-93—8 cases black eagle tobacco containing 1,003 lbs. and 20 lbs. smoking mixture.

SALES BY AUCTION.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE,

No. 19, Meadow Street.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

By Order of the Committee of Adjustment.

Rustomjee Pestonjee will sell by public auction, on Monday next the 17th instant, at his rooms in Meadow Street. The effects of the late Surgeon Major Pirie, Bombay medical establishment, consisting of military uniform, wearing apparel, opera glass, portable medicine chest, trunks and sundries.

Also,

By order of the Administrator General, the effects of the late William Bossi, and Ferdinand Duringer, Engineers, deceased, consisting of wearing apparel, boxes, and sundries.

Also,

The effects of a gentleman deceased, consisting of a few articles of furniture, such as writing tables, wardrobe, chest of drawers, a iron treasury chest, a small collection of valuable books, a first rate gold hunting watch by Allen with a gold chain and locket, a set of fiddle pattern spoons and forks for 6 persons, cooking utensils, and variety of sundries.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.
Bombay, 11th January, 1870.

BYRAMJEE, FRAMJEE & Co.,

AUCTIONEERS, COMMISSION AGENTS AND APPRAISERS.

Fort, Meadow Street, No. 25 and Byculla, [illegible] Road, next to the Jewish Synagogue.

WEEKLY SALE.

On Saturday next, the 15th instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs. Byramjee Framjee and Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their new auction rooms, No. 25, Meadow Street, Fort, opposite to the Oriental Bank, when they will submit to public competition, a quantity of carved blackwood household furniture, such as tables, chairs, couches with springs and leather cloth and chintz linings, easy chairs, verandah benches, presses, teapoys, &c., children dolls, assorted comfits by Emmett, toilet soap, a few dozen of white cotton stockings, a few do. of bears' grease, ladies muslin dresses or gown pieces, both plain and coloured, English half boots, Europe bound account books, a few articles of plated ware, carriage rugs, Cawnpore-made plated and brass mounted single and double harness, saddles, bridles for children, &c., &c.

Also, to close an account 6 garden pumps, two sewing machines, a few Railway wrappers, 2 cases of toys and other goods offering.

At 2 P. M.

A good serviceable shigram horse. An English-built brougham. A phaeton with horse and harness, and any other carriages and horses offering.

AUCTION SALE of neat and valuable household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain ware, carriages, horses, a grand square pianoforte by Scheidmere, &c., &c., at Breach Candy.

On or about the 20th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. Byramjee Framjee and Co. will sell by public auction, at his residence at Breach Candy, the neat and valuable household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain ware, carriages, horses, a first-rate semi-grand pianoforte by Scheidmere, and blackwood and other furniture, &c., &c., of J. Neuberg, Esq. (proceeding to Europe.)

Full particulars will appear hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, four days before the day of sale.

FOR SALE on COMMISSION.

A few sets of Cawnpore-made best plated and brass mounted single harness.
A few ditto gentlemen's and children's saddles.
An English-built light miniature brougham.
A fine and splendid rosewood grand square pianoforte, by Haines Brothers, of America.

BYRAMJEE FRAMJEE & Co.
Bombay, 10th January, 1870.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY,

3, Marine Street, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE of A VARIETY of PLANT, STORES, and OTHER MATERIALS at the B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY Co.'S STORES, PARELL.

This day, Tuesday, the 11th Jan., 1870 and following days, sale commencing at or shortly after Noon, Messrs. Crawford & Co. will submit to public auction, at the B. B. & C. I. Railway Stores, at Parell, on the Foras Road, leading from below the Byculla Railway Bridge to Mahim a variety of Railway and Contractors' stores of all sorts, comprising. anvils, augurs, chisels, hammers, screw nails, cast steel, bar and rod iron, furnace bars, copper, contractors' rails, anvils, files, winches, jacks, forge, bellows, picks, brick moulds, buckets, a variety of carpenter's tools, paint, pitch, oakum, &c.

N. B.—Catalogues, detailing and describing each lot, can be obtained on application to the undersigned, and the stores are on view.

SALE of 1st and 2nd CLASS TEAK LOGS, PLANKS, SCANTLINGS and BOARDS.

On Thursday, the 13th instant, at 3 P.M. Messrs Crawford & Co. will sell by public auction at the Mazagon (Darookhana) Bunder

200 teak logs, 1st class
200 ditto 2nd class
50 Tons Planks 1st Class
40 Tons Planks 2nd Class
150 Tons Scantling and Boards of sizes

The above will be sold in small convenient lots to suit purchasers.

FOR SALE on COMMISSION.

ORGAN.—A very magnificent self-acting mechanical organ, 7½ feet high and 4½ feet broad with 3 removable barrels, playing operas, dance, and vocal music like a Military Band.
Bombay, 10th January 1870. CRAWFORD & Co.

DINSHAW, HORMUSJEE, & Co.,

Nos. 12 and 13, Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE of FURNITURE, &c., of the Fort Hotel, at Sassoon's Building, Elphinstone Circle, opposite the Bombay Mint.

Under instructions from Messrs. Bazonjee and Nusserwanjee, the Proprietors of the above Hotel, Messrs. Dinshaw Hormusjee and Co. will sell by public auction, This day, Tuesday, the 11th day of Jan. inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. remaining furniture at the above-named place, the Hotel furniture, &c., comprising cut glass ware, dinner sets, plated dish covers, curry dishes, cruet, pickle, and egg frames, butter-pots, bread baskets, candlesticks, plated spoons and forks, cutlery, &c., carved circular tables, drawing-room, easy, and arm-chairs, conversation couches, a set of blackwood dining tables in 10 pieces, carved tea poys what-nots, large marble vases, French clocks, English and oil floor carpets, one mahogany square pianoforte by Schonicber and Co. one Thurston's slate full-sized billiard table with lamp, balls, cues marking boards, &c., hanging gas lamps, prediu chairs, table cloths, napkins, camp cots, carved 4 post bedsteads, carved and plain wash-hand and dressing tables, towel horses, cupboards and presses, chest of drawers, water filters, cook-room tables, meat safes, hat-stands, ice-box, glass-door cupboards, punkahs, billiard chairs, toilet glasses, dispense and cook-room articles &c.

And at 2 o'clock P.M.

One bay Arab horse going in garry and saddle both.

No Catalogues and the property can be inspected from this day.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY by Public Auction, by order of the mortgagee, Pestonjee Aspendiarjee Mody, on account of the mortgagor, Nowroji Rustomji Motabhoy, pursuant to the power vested in the mortgagee by a deed dated the seventh day of Oct. 1868.

Messrs. Dinshaw, Hormusjee & Co., will sell by public auction, the undermentioned properties in three lots on the undermentioned dates at their auction rooms Nos. 12 and 13, situate in Apollo Street, within the Fort.

Lot No. 1 will be put up for sale on Wednesday the 12th day of January instant, at 4 o'clock P.M., in the said rooms.

LOT No. 1.

This Lot consists of three landed properties, out of which one is situate at Hornby Road, and the other two in Purshotum Chimnajee Street, within the Fort, are as follows:—

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenements, or dwelling-house, partly standing on the fazendary ground belonging to Moroba Narronsett, and partly on the ground registered by the Collector of Land Revenue as Pension and Tax ground under Nos. 291, 291, 293, 297, and 298, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 25, and lately No. 26, situate, lying and being on the west side of Purshotum Chimnajee Street, within the Fort, and in the sub-district of the Fort and Colaba; containing by admeasurement two hundred and forty-three square yards, be the same a little more or less; and bounded on the east by the said Purshotum Chimnajee Street, on the west by the property of Pestonjee Nowrojee Daver, on the north by the passage relating to these premises, as well as to the parcel next hereinafter described, and on the south by the property of the late Byramjee Heerajee Colat, deceased, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of Merwanjee Fuckeerjee Pow-walla.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house, partly standing on the fazendary ground belonging to Moroba Narronsett, and partly on the ground registered by the Collector of Land Revenue as Pension and Tax ground under Nos. 291, 281, 291, 297, and 298, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 24, formerly No. 25, situate on the west side of Purshotum Chimnajee Street, aforesaid, in the sub-district of the Fort and Colaba and containing by admeasurement three hundred and thirty-one square yards and two-ninths of a square yard, be the same little more or less; and bounded as follows: that is to say, on the east by the said Purshotum Chimnajee Street, on the west by the piece of ground and stable built thereon next hereinafter described, on the north by the property of Pandoo Jumsa Coolee, and on the south by the passage used appertaining to the premises hereby firstly described, and the house hereinabove firstly described, and which said piece of ground and messuage were formerly in the occupation of Manockjee Ruttonjee Zilla, and is now in that of Hormusjee Pestonjee Jogeena.

Thirdly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or stable, partly standing on the fazendary ground belonging to Moroba Narronsett, and partly on the Pension and Tax ground registered by the Collector of Land Revenue as Pension and Tax ground under Nos. 291, 291, 293, 297, and 298, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 10, situate on the east side of Hornby Row within the Fort of Bombay, and in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, and containing by admeasurement two hundred and forty-seven square yards and two ninths of another square yard, be the same little more or less; and bounded as follows: that is to say, on the east by the hereditaments hereinbefore secondly above described, on the west by the Hornby Row aforesaid, on the north by the house of Dadabhoy Manockjee, and on the south by the property of Pestonjee Nowrojee Daver, which said piece of ground and messuage was formerly in the occupation of Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, but is now in that of Hormusjee Byramjee Rana

Lot No. 2 will be put up for sale on Wednesday the 12th day of January instant, at 4 o'clock P.M., in the said rooms.

LOT No. 2

This lot consists of a piece of land or ground situate in Callawaddy or Badamcha Bhat at Worlee, within the Town and Island of Bombay.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, also right to a fazendary rent of the messuages, tenements, or dwelling-houses standing thereon, belonging to other tenants, situate in Callawaddy or Badamcha Bhat in Worlee, in the sub-district of Mazagon, within the town and Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement six thousand four hundred and [illegible]-nine square yards and six-ninths of a square yard, be the same a little more or less; and bounded as follows: that is to say, on the east by the sea-shore, on the west by the property of Vurjeevundass Mahdhowdass, on the north also by the property of the said Vurjeevundass Mahdowdass, and on the south by the property of Wittoba Mancojee, and which said piece or parcel of land and ground is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 664, and was formerly and still is in the occupation of Pandoo Kafer Nakewa, Khushal Cannaha Heera Cumlacha, and other tenants of the said Nowrojee Rustomjee Mottabhoy.

Lot No. 3 will be put up for sale on the said Thursday the 13th day of January instant, at 4½ o'clock P.M., in the said Rooms.

LOT No. 3.

This lot consists of three landed properties or oarts, situate at Mahim, without the Fort of Bombay.

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of land or oart with the messuages, tenements, dwelling-houses, trees and appurtenances, situate at Mahim, in the sub-district of Mazagon, aforesaid, containing by admeasurement four thousand eight hundred and forty-six square yards, be the same a little more or less; and bounded as follows: that is to say, on the east by the oart of Zoogra Antone Ribero, on the west by the public passage leading to the Portuguese church road, on the north by the public passage leading to the Portuguese church, and on the south also by the public road leading to Dadur, and which said piece or parcel of land or oart is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 74, and is now in the occupation of Goolam Hoosein Cassumbhoy.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of land or oart situate at Mahim, in the sub-district of Mazagon, aforesaid, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement four hundred and sixty-seven square yards, be the same a little more or less; and bounded as follows: that is to say, on the east by the public passage leading to the Portuguese church road, on the west and south by the oart of Charles Coake, and on the north by the road leading to the Portuguese church, and which said piece or parcel of land or oart is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 74, and was formerly and is now in the occupation of Goolam Hoosein Cassumbhoy, and

Thirdly.—All that piece or parcel of salt-batty ground situate at Mahim, in the sub-district of Mazagon, aforesaid, containing by admeasurement two hundred and ninety-seven square yards, be the same a little more or less; and bounded as follows: that is to say, on the east by the batty ground of Jose de Souza, on the west by the batty ground of Arjoon Muccoond Dhooroo, on the south by the batty ground of Dawoo Kessow Dhooroo, and on the north by the batty ground of Purbhoo Bhewa Konny, and which said ground is registered in the Fort Land Revenue book under No. 8, and is now in the occupation of Goolam Hoosein Cassumbhoy, and formerly, in that of Rustomjee Nowrojee.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Dallas and Co., Solicitors for the mortgagee, at No. 5, Church Lane, Fort.

FOR SALE on COMMISSION.

Madeira in cases.
Scotch whiskey in cases of 1 dozen each
Cases of Castillion brandy.
English white towels of sizes.
One double barreled gun with spare rifled barrel in case with implements complete, by Alexander Henry.

DINSHAW, HORMUSJEE,
Bombay, 8th January, 1870.

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